

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., March 13, 1940

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Crushing the Grain Trade's Established Facilities
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Vitamin Needs of Horses

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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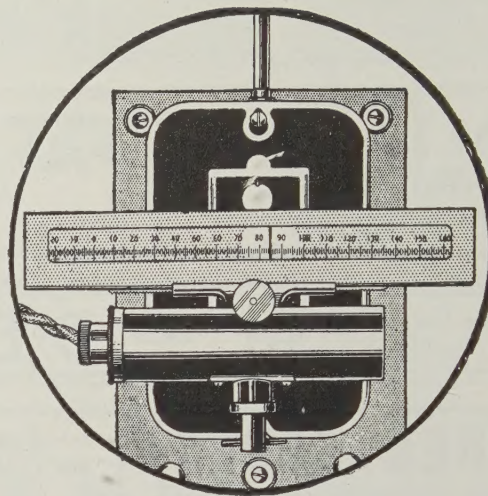
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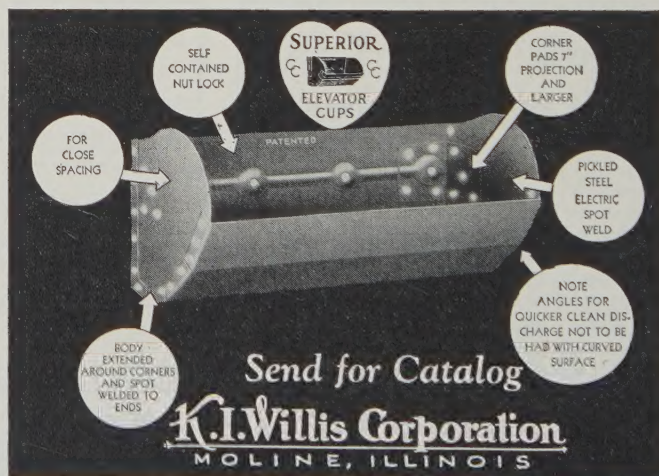


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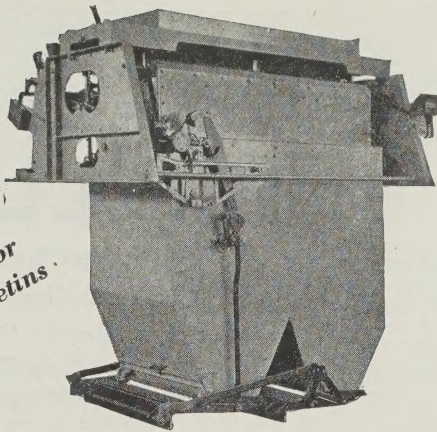
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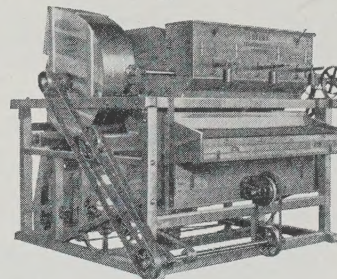
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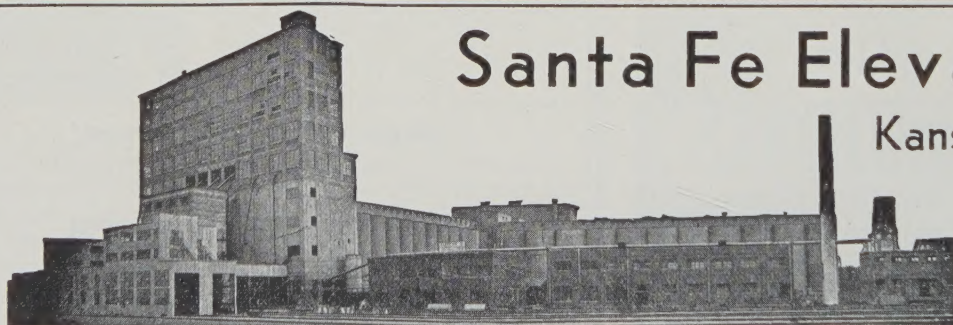
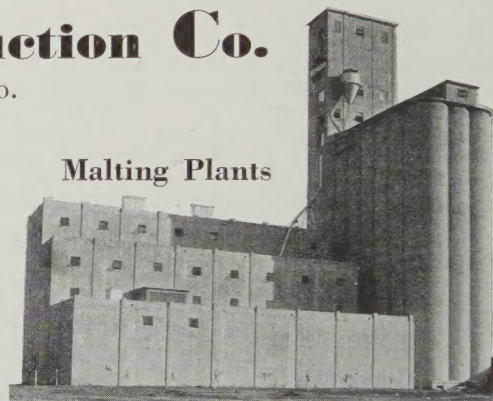
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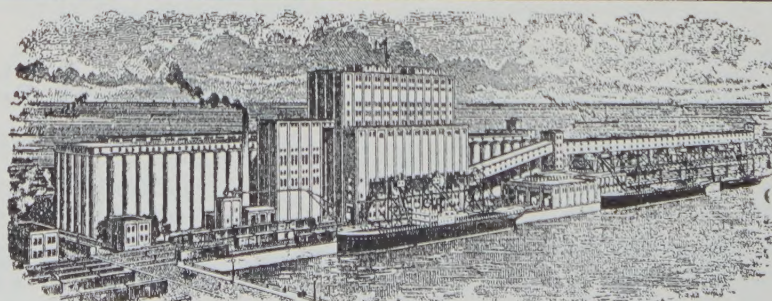
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can be brought up-to-date for less than it is costing you to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

INCREASED CAPACITIES---

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.

WHITE STAR COMPANY
WICHITA, KANSAS

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed and Soybean Plants
Repairing
201 Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

Ibberson Efficiency

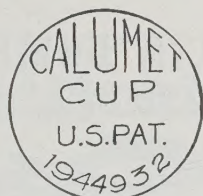
Saves Money
Builders of: Grain Elevators
Feed Mills
Coal Plants

Repairing and Remodeling
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
Minneapolis — Minnesota

We are very well pleased with your publication. We find it worth our while to read it.—Greybull Elvtr. Co.

The Grain Trade's

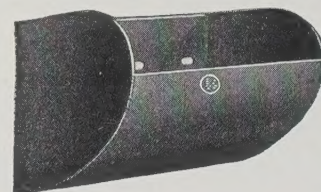
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements
is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.



THE CALUMET

(Protected by U. S. & Foreign Patents)

Increased Capacity
Perfect Discharge Superior Wearing Quality



We can also furnish these buckets in a new rustless, non-sparking metal for flour and soft feed. Less than one quarter the weight of steel and at a fraction of the price of standard stainless steel.

We handle a complete stock of Norway Flathead Bucket Bolts and Spring Washers

B. I. WELLER SOLE OWNERS of the patent and SOLE Licensed Manufacturers in the U. S. under this patent.

220 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO., LTD.
Toronto WINNIPEG Calgary
Licensed Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwest Distributors



SKF BALL BEARINGS

Preferred in the
Grain Elevator Industry
SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.
FRONT ST. & ERIE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Don't Breathe DUST Wear a DUPOR... New - Automatic - Rubber RESPIRATOR

Maximum Efficiency because of DOUBLE FILTER CHAMBERS! (Patent 2,000,064.) Two-in-one protection at lower cost than old types! Revolutionary construction, light weight, collapsible to fit the pocket! Easy breathing—clear vision—with unique Face Cloth for comfort. Why Breathe Dusts, Paint Sprays, Fumes, etc. ORDER YOUR "DUPOR" TODAY! PRICE \$18.00 per dozen. Extra Pads, 1c each.



H. S. COVER 1937 Chippewa St.
South Bend, Ind.

● Send \$1.50 Today
for SAMPLE!

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—Elevator for sale; good grain, feed and coal business; county seat town; excellent territory; fully equipped. Address 84E8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SOUTHEAST NEBRASKA—18,000 bushel elevator in excellent condition in good grain territory for sale; on main line of CB&Q railroad. Address 83Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Good bean, grain, feed and seed elevator for sale; excellent territory, well established business; owner will sell on contract. Address 84B1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA—Terminal elevator, steel and concrete, capacity 135,000 bus. track scale, brick warehouse, truck facilities, plenty of ground for expansion, excellent rate and distribution point. Address 84B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Two elevator country stations in good corn belt for sale; handling also coal, seed, lumber, building supplies, side lines; large receipts of corn; live, active, profitable business for many years. Low cash to settle estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CONCRETE elevator for lease, located in good grain territory; coal side line. J. W. DeBoer, York, Nebr.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—To buy or lease elevator in Iowa, Illinois, or Missouri. Address 84B3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

MAUSTON, WIS.—Warehouse, feed store and office; cash sale; on Milwaukee R.R. track; established profitable business, fine location for grinding and retailing; good farming country. Mrs. Vincent Waltenberger, Mauston, Wis.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA—Long established 100 bbl. Nordike & Mormon flour mill; feed equipment, grain elevator in connection, with capacity of 1500 bus.; in heart of wheat and corn belt; two railroads, good schools in town of 2000. Address 84C7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Steady work; elevator and feed mill man; 11 years with W. C. Mote; A-1 reference. Josiah Elkenberry, Laura, O.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 25, desires position; 3 years grain and feed experience, good references, including present employer. Address 84E1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience in grain, lumber and feeds; reasonable salary. Address 84B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

AVAILABLE—Experienced grain buyer, elevator manager, local feed mill operator; good record, top references. Indiana location preferred. Add. 84D4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chgo.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—District sales manager for Indiana by large hybrid corn producer; good connection for qualified man. Address 84C3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SALESMAN who is now calling on the feed trade in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan to sell a line of seed corn and sweet corn on a commission basis. Address 84E7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lespedeza, Cow Peas, Soybeans. Inquiries invited. Shultz Seed Co., Inc., Olney, Illinois.

RED CLOVER, 99.5% plus purity, no noxious weed seed, sacked in bushel bags, \$9.00 per bushel at Ipava, Ill. Write, or call Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA or Michigan clover seed for sale; having installed new modern Buckhorn and other clover seed cleaning machinery, we offer recleaned mammoth and medium clover seed 99.50 or better at \$10.50 per bu. Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Scale, reclaimed, 18½ ton, full capacity beam, 30' Howe truck scale with steel and office fixtures. Address 84C4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HOWE SCALE with registering beam, 30 ft. 15 ton; 3 years old, good condition; also 44 ft. Howe railroad scale with registering beam. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Tex. Since 1920.

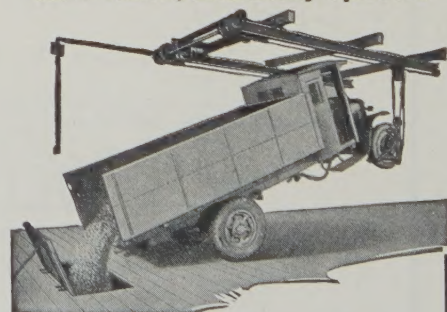
TRUCK SCALES FOR SALE

Capacities from 10 ton to 50 ton. Platform lengths to suit customer. What size do you need? Write us now.

J. Rosenbaum & Son — Centerville, Iowa.

McMILLIN DUMPS

For Standard Truck, Heavy Duty & Semi-Trailer, Electrically Operated



Cut shows standard truck dump

A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Experience of Other Dealers

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of other dealers in grain and feed, please send me the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals*. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year's subscription.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER, Grader, Hammermill & Mixer; Bargain. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Howe invisible needle screen gravity separator, length 8 ft., in good condition. Hartog Elevator, Granville, Ia.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Ear Corn Crusher, Attrition Mill, Clipper Cleaner 89, 50 h.p. Hammermill Motor, Bucket Elevators, Buckets, Flour Milling Machinery, Shafting, Bearings, Pulleys, etc. McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

FOR SALE—One freight elevator; one Clark power shovel; one 50 h.p. Steel King Hammermill; one Kelly Duplex Hammermill; one Blue Streak Hammermill; one Miracle Ace; hopper and automatic scales; precision exact weight scale; one Eureka corn cutter and grader; Invincible cleaners; one ton Burton mixer; ½ ton vertical mixer; one Monarch motor driven attrition mill; one Robinson motor driven attrition mill; Dreadnaught, Robinson, and Monarch belt driven attrition mills; cob crushers; Draver, Gauntt and Mocson feeders. Everything for the flour, feed mills, and elevators. Write for prices. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 16 Clipper Cleaner; Richardson 200 lb. cap. Automatic Bagging Scale; Oxford Bean Polisher; Giant Bean Picker; Corn Cracking Roll and Grader; Monarch No. 22 Attrition Mill, 60 cycle Motors; 2 pint size Grain Testers, Brass Car Sampling Tube; 1 Monarch Feed Mixer and Bagger. Central Michigan Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Spiral Gravity Seed Separator. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

WANTED—Good used air dump, prefer Kewanee. Brunner Flr. & Feed Mills, Cedar Point, Kan.

WANTED—A blower and dust collector for 22 in. attrition mill. Norris Elevator Co., Norris, Illinois.

WANTED—Good second hand Carter Disc Cylinder or Superior cleaner of late model. Farmers Elevator, Tenney, Minn.

WANTED—Ten ton strait scale, 22 ft. long, 9 ft. wide; could use end beams if you do not have complete scales. Farmers Elevator, Temple, Okla.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTORS—PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

**K-R-O FAST-SELLING RAT EXTERMINATOR!**

BIG sales, big profits! Get your share by featuring, displaying K-R-O (kills rats only). It's by far the fastest-selling rat exterminator because it is not a poison, harmless to live stock and poultry, but kills more rats than anything else. K-R-O is made of oven-dried squill, a raticide recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (Bul. 1533) and has been on the market for twelve years. It is steadily advertised in poultry and farm papers. Get behind K-R-O. Retails for 75c in powder form (specially for farms) and 35c and \$1 Ready Mixed (no bait to buy). A long profit item, a real money-maker. Write us for dealers' prices. K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

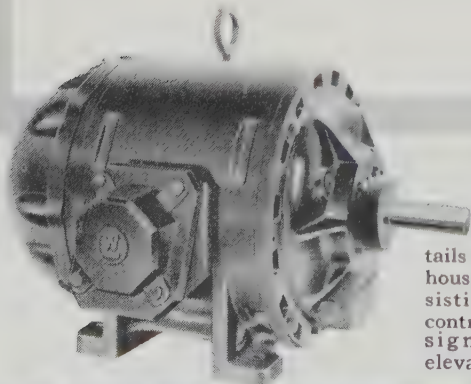


On our pay roll . . . but he works for you!

To Westinghouse, our salesman is *your* representative. You will find him alert to your interests, to help your engineers and superintendents select electrical equipment best fitted to your needs.

And . . . for the unusual job, where specialized knowledge is required, he will obtain for you the co-operation of a group of Westinghouse engineers, skilled in grain handling methods and equipment. To them, he will furnish the facts from which they can recommend practical equipment that will pay you lasting dividends.

You can obtain this type of electrical representation from your local Westinghouse office. We suggest that you try it for any electrical need. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Ask our local office for details about Westinghouse explosion resisting motors and control specially designed for grain elevator service.

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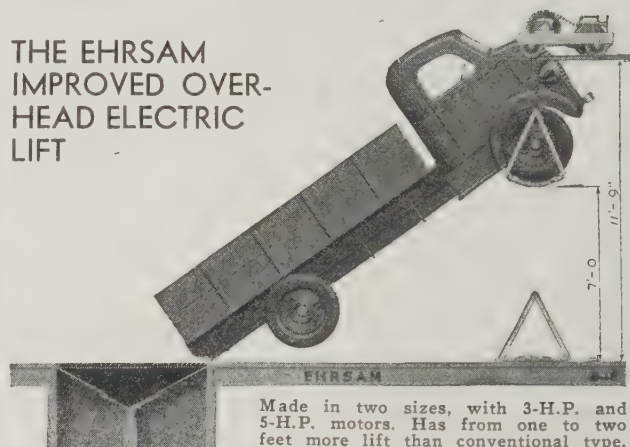
Westinghouse

ELECTRICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY



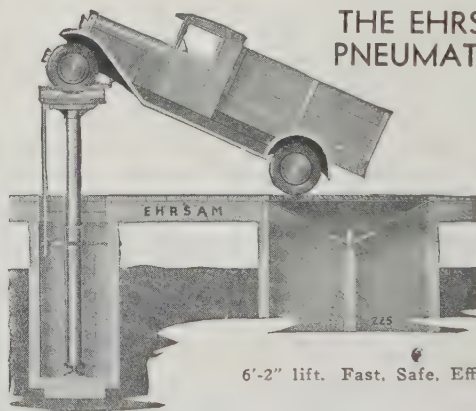
EHR SAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



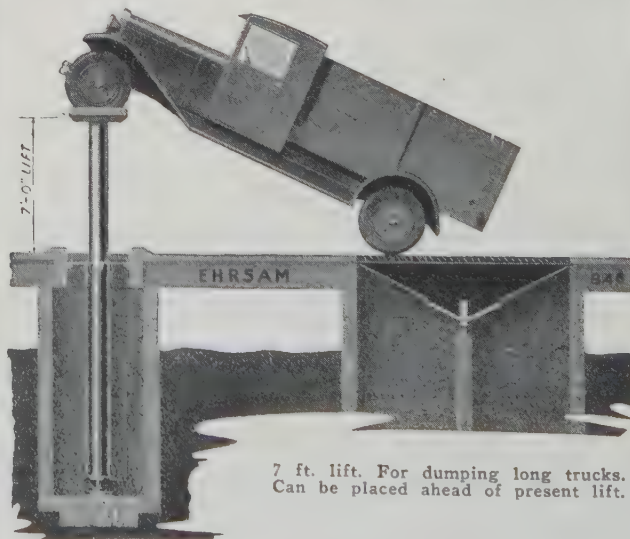
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHR SAM STD.
PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

Write for new catalogue No. 439

THE J.B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
Ralph K. Albert, 902 Southland Life Bldg., Dallas

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 13, 1940

ADVOCACY of the certificate plan of taxing bread consumers seems to be confined to the Secretary of Agriculture, who will be at once the collector and disbursing officer of the tax. The tax will result in decreased consumption of wheat, and discrimination in favor of untaxed foods.

ELEVATOR MEN who have experienced some difficulty in the satisfactory computation of costs of storing grain will be pleased to know that in addition to the interest on their investment, tax, wear and tear, and operating costs they must also include a small percentage for actual shrinkage in the grain. No elevator operator has ever claimed that he could load a box car with grain and within an hour unload the same weight of grain from the same box car. It cannot be done, because of the natural shrinkage due to evaporation and abrasion of the grain through its two handlings to get it from the scale into the box car and back to the scale.

THE LOW feeding value of 1939 oats is estimated to have increased the farm consumption of corn 7% more than usual, but there is still a bountiful supply of old corn in the cribs.

LOW FREIGHT RATES granted some rail carriers under the Land Grant Acts are being used by governmental agencies to the disadvantage of shippers, so that many trade associations are protesting against the continuation of these discriminatory rates.

GERMINATION tests of oats and soybeans are so discouraging, seed dealers throughout the winter wheat belt are exercising greater vigilance in testing seed than ever before. Grain dealers who are interested in helping their farmer patrons to larger yields and better products will have every lot of seed carefully tested before offering it for sale.

THE BUROCRATS recently expressed their "puzzlement" over the sharp bulges in the price of wheat, which seemed to them unwarranted. They were surprised at the advance, and disappointed that they could claim no credit, as they had no hand in it, the rise being due to private buying which has increased the open interest on the Chicago Board of Trade from 77,276,000 Dec. 2 to 91,405,000 bus. Mar. 9.

THE WHEELER BILL to place water transport under federal regulation needs careful study to eliminate provisions intended to hamper rather than to aid shippers using waterways. Unwisely some railroad carriers who have been regulated to death favor the same paralyzing control for competing means of transportation. The railroads do not enjoy the monopoly they once did, when the Interstate Commerce Act and the Transportation Act were enacted, and probably would benefit by restoration of power to their managers to operate the roads to better serve their patrons.

HYBRID seed corn continues to gain favor with every experiment station conducting growing tests. Ohio's Agricultural Experiment Station is such an enthusiastic champion of hybrid seed corn, it is now predicting the planting of 75% of Ohio's acreage to hybrid corn. Its experiments carry the conviction that hybrid seed will produce 15% to 25% more than open-pollinated corn and Illinois' test fields last year gave an average of 16.5 bushels of hybrid corn over similar tests of open pollinated corn. With such convincing proof of the superiority of the producing ability of hybrid seed, alert farmers will buy more hybrid seed and more fertilizer instead of buying the adjoining eighty acres. The adjoining acres incur an extra liability for interest, taxes and depreciation, but the assessor never finds taxable value in seed sown or fertilizer used.

SPROUTING WHEAT in Kansas and Nebraska is giving the Crop Killers Union the jitters, and even the F.C.I.C. is quite cheerful.

FORTUNATELY for ambitious grain growers, different departments of state governments are enforcing rigid regulations against weed seeds in field seeds of any kind. This should increase the demand for seed cleaning by country elevators to the great advantage of farmer patrons and the elevators performing the service. Dirty field seed cannot be expected to produce a yield per acre that is comparable to the crop sure to be garnered from heavy, plump, clean seed of a pure variety.

SIDELINES, and especially a large variety of feeds and field seeds, have made it necessary for the successful handler of merchandise to develop a salesmanship foreign to past experiences of all grain dealers. The new lines of retail merchandising call for the adoption of a new order of salesmanship as well as greater vigilance in handling credits, so it is natural that grain dealers should give close attention to the discussion of merchandising methods at every association meeting to the end that they may realize safer profits from the sideline business.

IN CHARTING their course for the future, business men need an assurance that the rules will not be changed after they have embarked on an enterprise and made large investments. When precedent was overturned recently by the Supreme Court in the case of Higgins v. Smith, where a taxpayer was denied the deduction of a loss on stock sold to a corporation owned 100 per cent by the taxpayer, Justice Roberts said "The action taken in this case seems to me to make it impossible for a citizen safely to conduct his affairs in reliance upon any settled body of court decisions."

THIRTY-NINE years ago the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n at its annual meeting in Des Moines, adopted arbitration rules as well as trade rules to crystallize the convictions of trade leaders as to what was fair and just in grain trade disputes and differences. The activities of the arbitration and trade rules committees through the years has so clearly and definitely established the rights of parties to trade differences under recognized conditions that arbitration has seldom been used in settling recent disputes, but as a fair and just means of settling trade differences arbitration is just as effective as ever and members of the trade do not hesitate to call upon their various committees to pass on trade differences, because the satisfactory settlement of these differences by men long schooled in the practices common to the grain business has relieved the courts of many long drawn out law suits.

ELEVATOR operators who store grain for the government are not at liberty to ship out the grain entrusted to their care or to mix such grain with the grain of other owners. Their obligation is to maintain the identity of the stored grain and prevent its deterioration.

THE ABANDONMENT of railroad trackage because of unreasonable regulations by Congress and the I.C.C. is leaving many country communities stranded without transportation facilities. With lower taxes and less domination of the rail carriers by the politicians the profitable operation of these lines might still be possible.

Paying Twice for Mortgaged Grain

No grain buyer operating in the public market has ever realized a profit from paying twice for mortgaged grain, but some of them carelessly put themselves in position to pay a second time for grain which they presume was free of all liens. Keeping posted on all recorded liens is a wonderful help to cautious buyers who are anxious to avoid the double liability.

The regular grain buyers of many counties throughout the grain states join in the expense of getting weekly reports of all chattel mortgages and liens filed with the county recorder. This helps many to escape the necessity of paying twice for the same lot of grain.

Farmers who understand their legal responsibility in selling grain covered by lien hesitate to misrepresent their right to sell grain covered by a lien. The laws of some states make it a penal offense to sell mortgaged grain so the farmers of those states are very cautious about misrepresenting their right to sell. Many grain dealers have discouraged misrepresentation by farmers of their right to sell the grain offered by printing on the face of their checks given in payment for grain a clause to the effect: "*Given in payment for . . . bus. of wheat free from all liens.*" When the farmer endorses a check with this statement written or printed on the face, he places in the hands of the grain buyer evidence of his written misrepresentation as to his right to sell and with this proof, the grain dealer can secure the seller's fine and imprisonment.

It is so easy to obtain a loan on farm stored grain from the different governmental agencies, tenants and farm owners who are in straitened circumstances can borrow more of the money than they find it convenient to pay, so they do not hesitate to lure the grain buyer into assuming their liability for the lien. Some of these government liens are now being called so farmers careless of their credit try to get as much for their pledged collateral as possible;

hence, the regular grain buyer who neglects to keep a vigilant lookout for liens, suffers unexpected losses.

Improved Wheat Production in Kansas

The splendid results obtained by Kansas promoters of better varieties of wheat in the sunflower state was made with such remarkable success during 1939, everyone identified with the movement is joining in a most enthusiastic campaign for a continuation of the campaign for the planting of better varieties and under favorable conditions.

While some of the other states have conducted vigorous campaigns for crop improvement none seem to have succeeded in obtaining the careful selection of seed wheat and the more intelligent cultivation that is now common practice in Kansas.

When all states join in the campaign for better grain, larger yields will prevail everywhere and the alert farmer will realize more certain profit from his operations.

Proposed Amendments to U. S. Warehouse Act

Public and private warehousemen operating at terminals and at country stations are pretty well informed on the present Warehouse Act and on the proposed amendments thereto in the Fulmer bill.

Those who have chosen to go under the federal rather than the state system have done so because the present federal law is liberal in its provisions. The act safeguards the integrity of the outstanding receipts as banking collateral while imposing the minimum of control on the operator of the house. In fact, in Illinois, the operator of a public elevator under the federal act can do things he could not do under the Illinois law.

Those under the federal law are pleased at the results and at the courteous treatment they receive from the administrators. This is because the Act was passed away back in 1916 before Washington, for public consumption, cracked down on big and little businessmen, before the A.A.A., and the C.C.C. denied warehousemen of government grain the customary charges for handling and storage.

In every state where grain is grown on a large acreage the legislatures have enacted laws completely protecting the farmer and the banker, making the Fulmer bill unnecessary, and in states having little grain production and no legislation on grain warehousing the warehousemen have the option of going under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

Since no one outside the federal bureaucracy wants the Fulmer bill why begin a series of amendments to the federal law progressively imposing additional burdens on the warehouseman?

Machine Picked Corn Wins Heavy Discounts

Ear corn buyers have found to their sorrow that little machine picked corn will shell out 56 lbs. of shelled corn from 70 lbs. of ear corn. One of the factors contributing to the unusually large percentage of husks is that many farmers buy the cheapest machine corn picker obtainable; hence, they always get an excessive amount of husks and some stalks.

Inasmuch as it is most difficult to salvage all the grain from machine picked corn which carries a large volume of husks, ear corn buyers get only 53 or 54 pounds of shelled corn from 70 lbs. of the machine picked ear corn. What is much worse, the buyers of machine picked ear corn experience great difficulty in the shelling operation as well as in the cleaning operation, as husks from machine corn pickers frequently wind tightly around sheller shaft and thereby greatly increase the hazard of friction fires as well as increase the amount of power required to shell a given quantity of machine picked ear corn.

In the corn sections of the southwest where it is customary for corn buyers to take 80 lbs. for a bushel in the beginning of crop movement, elevators containing shellers are charged extra because of the fire hazards multiplied by the accumulation of husks and stalks. Most of the machine corn pickers pick ear corn efficiently only early in the day or when the corn is damp or wet. Farmers should know this and in fairness to the corn buyers refrain from using the machine picker except when conditions are best for satisfactory results.

The buyers of machine picked corn of many sections have long discounted purchases in keeping with the shelling results obtainable, but until all buyers discriminate sharply against the undesirable husks, the farmers will continue to try to deliver husks at the price of corn. The acceptance of husks, stalks or cobs as corn, greatly reduces the buyer's opportunity to realize profit from his purchases.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 2	79,518	43,613	16,716	6,711	6,477
Dec. 9	77,276	43,449	16,138	7,266	6,840
Dec. 16	79,553	45,691	16,065	8,565	6,941
Dec. 23	83,538	48,280	15,628	9,534	6,957
Dec. 30	84,062	48,243	15,507	10,625	6,948
Jan. 6	86,017	49,517	15,329	11,532	7,011
Jan. 13	84,355	47,650	15,324	11,256	7,140
Jan. 20	84,136	46,876	15,096	11,842	7,230
Jan. 27	84,570	45,188	14,623	11,738	7,203
Feb. 3	79,457	43,857	14,161	12,475	6,746
Feb. 10	79,262	44,067	16,644	12,919	6,768
Feb. 17	81,351	44,400	14,427	13,021	6,701
Feb. 24	86,092	44,644	14,181	13,955	6,412
Mar. 2	90,782	44,234	13,888	13,847	6,397
Mar. 9	91,405	43,501	13,627	14,066	6,630

Crushing the Grain Trade's Established Facilities

From an Address by Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice President,
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n,

There was a time when the arbitration of trade disputes held an important share of your attention. The National Ass'n led the way in establishment of rules of fair trade practices, inaugurated the first grain standards work, started an arbitration system that remains today as the oldest functioning arbitration system in any trade in the United States.

There was a time when the railroad rate structure was the foremost problem, and our association records show strong committees each year working with transportation officials in an attempt to equalize freight rates. Gradually this work became the localized or special interest of marketing centers, so that the transportation committee work of the National Association dropped in importance as each market or region developed its own strong transportation committee or traffic bureau to handle its special needs.

IN THE LAST DECADE, there has grown in importance each year a new problem, the problem of interference in the grain trade by agencies of State and Federal government. It is only fair to say that some of these intrusions of government into the grain business came with the approval, or at least the assent, of some individuals and groups within the trade. The work of the U. S. Grain Standards Division came to stay and to win the cooperation of trade groups, building upon the work started in earlier days by our National Ass'n. States passed warehouse laws, often weak or prejudiced in their first drafts, but gradually worked out in most States over the years to the point where the trade accepted them as a fair balance. In most of these movements there always had been a sincere attempt by state and federal agencies to work in close conference with experienced men of the trade. There was a slow but rather continual change in trade practices, brought about in the democratic interchange of opinion and advice.

How far that picture has changed may be seen in some of the actions of government within the last few years. Some of you perhaps are now storing corn for government agencies under a contract form which was handed you on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, a contract form which was not placed for conference before the accredited agencies of your own trade in the State or Nation, and of the provisions of which you had no knowledge until the day it was placed before you for signature or rejection. This marked what we hope is the most extreme form or arbitrary action, and it is only fair to add at once that these same agencies are now on record as willing to meet with trade representatives before they offer you a new contract, now in process of being written.

THIS NEW STORAGE CONTRACT, which we understand is to be presented soon to your representative leaders, will be the joint ideas of three federal agencies: Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. You will, of course, have no objection to the joining of these three agencies in a uniform contract for use of trade facilities; you may or may not accept the first suggestions they make in the contract, either as to rates or conditions of storage. I cannot tell you what the provisions of that contract will be, as we have not yet been called in for a conference. I think you should pay no attention to rumors said to be circulated in Minnesota and Iowa recently about terms and rates of this contract, because we do not believe the

agencies have agreed as yet upon the form of the contract, so any gossip about its terms would seem premature. We had thought that the contract, if written at all, might be ready for conference in mid-February; it looks now as if it cannot be finally drafted before the middle of March. When finally it is placed before you, it will have two hurdles to jump; first, the opinion of the trade as to the fairness of its rates and conditions; second, as to its legality under any State law which may govern your storage. Since there are wide differences in rates and conditions of storage between the States, it will be a question whether their contract is written in such form that it complies with State laws, or whether there must arise the surrender of the State law to the federal contract before you can sign it.

IN IOWA YOU HAVE the best physical exhibit of the ever-normal granary under the AAA. Thousands of steel bins are standing along your railroad lines and highways, storing corn belonging to the United States government. Your own government has in store in its own name, or under loan with title to farmers, perhaps more corn than any government in history has ever controlled. Significantly, this government-owned corn in steel bins about equals in amount the empty terminal elevator space across the Midwest, from Duluth to Kansas City. In other words, the present trade facilities are empty in about the same measure that the government has gone into the storage business for itself.

You were told here last week by leading authorities of the AAA that the ever-normal granary as to corn is now full. If we are to assume that the ever-normal granary in corn is to be stabilized near the half billion bushels mark, we have ahead the problem of future use of trade facilities, built over many years and operated by taxpayers.

Our National Ass'n, protesting the establishment of steel bin storage while commercial space remains empty, has held that corn moved into terminals, in the direction of demonstrated annual movement from surplus toward deficit areas, is as much in an ever-normal granary as is corn in these steel bins. Bear in mind that corn in these bins is corn owned by the government, not by the farmer, and that the use of trade facilities for storage of this corn could have no immediate prejudice to the farmer.

The trade facilities at terminal markets, our National officers have held, have offered very low storage rates, with the highest possible protection of quality. We cannot believe that an ever-normal granary is served where corn is held in counties which have always shipped corn out; have never shipped corn in. Here is a clear instance where government has displaced an industry. Here is as clear an instance where the government could have helped a taxpaying industry in a critical year, without loss to government, and without a dollar of disadvantage to the corn producer.

CASH GRAIN COMMISSION merchants, and terminal agencies of various elevator groups, have lost that portion of their business represented in the amount of government-owned grain moved from the country to terminal markets for storage. The government agency has not seen fit so far to move such corn through commission merchants. Under conditions of the past few years, it has been fatal to some of these companies to lose only that portion represented by terminal-stored

government grain, because often only a slight percentage loss in volume can spell the difference between profit and loss for the year. Our commission people still have hope that the federal agencies will relent in their policies, and allow the commission men to continue in business. Here again, the use or non-use of a trade facility means profit or loss to that trade, but does not prejudice the farmer's position either way. We sincerely believe, and have been so informed by men prominent in farm organizations, that farmers are willing and anxious to see the government use trade facilities at reasonable rates and under fair conditions, especially where that use has no conceivable prejudice to the farmer's position.

THE LOAN PROGRAM has set up other disturbances, in railroad transportation, in volume of labor used at terminal markets, and even in the financial valuation of trade facilities which, for years ahead, must compete with government erected facilities. Whether you are, or are not, in favor of the whole crop loan program, we believe you will in a great majority favor use by your government of trade facilities in preference to this actual government competition with its own facilities.

Men in our trade recognize that there is a farm problem. They have lived too close to agriculture to deny it; they are too much tied in with the farmer to want any delay in the solution. But they do not think the solution of the farm problem will come through the destruction of other efficient lines of industry, and the grain trade is efficient.

THE SOLUTION will not finally come through continued heavy subsidies from the U. S. Treasury. Certainly it will not come through price-fixing, even the minimum-price-fixing now tried, unless we are to accept the final solution of a regimented society. Neither can it come through acreage control by government order, unless you are willing finally to accept the retirement of much acreage, and many people, from commercial production. Let us look at two of the commonly accepted views of agricultural trouble.

FIRST there is the commonly accepted belief that the farm problem is solely the problem of surplus production. Economists have pointed out to us that expanding agriculture depends upon expanding population. They say that most of the other wants of man can be indefinitely expanded, but that his ability to consume food is limited by the size of his stomach. He might like to own an extra motor car or two, and have another radio in his home, but he can eat only as much as his

[Continued to page 208]



R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice-president Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Endorser Guaranteeing Against Liens?

Grain & Feed Journals: To reduce or avoid the hazards of buying mortgaged grain, would it be effective and/or advisable to print on the face of all checks a clause somewhat as follows:

Payee, by endorsement, warrants all grain to be free from lien.

I don't believe this would relieve the grain dealer of all responsibility, but it might give him a right in criminal action against the wrongdoer, as against mere civil action.

Could you inform me if anything like this has been done? I would greatly appreciate your prompt opinion as we are about to make up our next series of checks.—Braden & Boughton, John H. Braden, Wellington, Ill.

Ans.: Such an indorsement is used by many grain dealers, and does form the basis for criminal action against the wrongdoer.

The approved form reads as follows:

"In accepting and indorsing this check I warrant to the drawer thereof that I am the sole owner of the product for which this check is issued, that I have clear title to the product delivered, and that it is free of any mortgage, landlord or other liens."

Glad to Arbitrate

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: The letter from the Dunklin County Grain & Seed Co., appearing in the Feb. 28 issue of your Journal, page 148, contained, perhaps, only naturally, an incomplete and one-sided statement of the difference between us. Your suggestion of arbitration is a logical one and immediately upon reading it we wrote Dunklin County Grain & Seed Co., as per the attached copy.—C. B. Fox Co., New Orleans, La. Dunklin County Grain & Seed Co., Malden, Mo.

We regret you have not seen fit to reply to our letter Feb. 23, and having read in the Grain & Feed Journals your correspondence about us we conclude there is no need for further correspondence and we are pleased to accept their suggestion that our difference be arbitrated before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

If you feel you have not been properly treated you are quite justified in demanding arbitration and in order that the matter may be quickly adjusted please consider this our acceptance of your request for arbitration or as our request for arbitration in the event you prefer the role of defendant instead of plaintiff. Please advise by return mail whether you will make the application to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n or if you wish us to do it.

Your letter of Feb. 21 is evidently quoting from the reply of the Grain & Feed Journals, to your letter addressed to them as published in the issue of Feb. 28—so we are taking the liberty of sending them a copy of this letter.—Very truly, C. B. Fox Co.

Pay Twice for Mortgaged Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: On Nov. 14 I bought a truckload of yellow ear corn from a Mr. Hargrave. He was not on the truck when it came in and the driver wanted a check. I asked one of them if there was any mortgage on this corn and he said "Not as I know of."

In about three weeks a government man came and asked me if I had bought a load of corn of Mr. Hargrave. I told him I had, and he said the government had a mortgage on this corn and that I would hear from them later. A few days ago I got a letter from the CCC asking for the money.

Can the government collect this money from me again? The corn has been shipped and the

man who sold it is gone.—Howard Huckelberry, Arthur, Ill.

Ans.: The government has the same rights as any other mortgagee, no more, no less.

A mortgagee who has placed his mortgage on record with the County Recorder thereby gives constructive notice to every buyer that he has a prior claim enforceable at law. The fact that the buyer was not served notice individually and did not know a mortgage had been recorded is no defense against the mortgagee. If this mortgage was on record the buyer must pay again.

These frauds can be discouraged by having on the check given in payment for the grain a statement to be signed by the seller that the grain for which the check is given is free from all liens of landlords, threshermen or mortgage making the seller guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and subject to criminal prosecution.

Ridding Plant of Rats?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would appreciate any information you can give us regarding the best method of ridding our plant of rats. We have many government pamphlets, but practically all of them have to do with ridding farms of rats.

Our mill and warehouses are almost entirely of wood, and rat loss is very heavy.—Delaware Mills, Inc., S. S. Wilson, Deposit, N. Y.

Ans.: Calcium cyanide is sure death to rats in their refuges. Moisture in the earth combines with the cyanogen to form the well known hydrocyanic acid gas. The gas is lighter than air and the opening should be tampered shut. The powder or dust is sold ready for use under the trade name "Cyanogas," which is blown into the burrows by means of a foot pump and hose.

Red squill is the best ingredient for the bait, as it does not kill poultry or domestic animals. Both bait and red squill ready mixed may be purchased, saving the trouble of mixing, and assuring the proper proportions and attraction, of the K-R-O Company, the name signifying kills rats only. The squill used by the K-R-O Co. is oven dried.

Baits should always be fresh and preferably of good quality. In dry weather wet, mushy baits are much more effective, particularly if there is no nearby water supply open to the rats. The following baits are usually very attractive: hamburger, sausage, fish, liver, bacon or cheese. It is best to distribute baits in the evening so they will be fresh when the rats are feeding. Always destroy uneaten baits the following morning, taking note of those eaten most freely. Continue to distribute these fresh baits, repeating those that have proved most attractive.

Allowing 8 young to a litter the increase from a single pair of rats in a season may amount to 880. By mathematical progression it would be possible in three years to breed over 20,000,000 rats.

Manipulation of Corn Futures Found by CEA

Cargill, Inc., doing a coast to coast grain business, is not affected by the order of the Commodity Exchange Administration issued Mar. 6, denying trading privileges on all contract markets to John H. MacMillan, Jr., and its subsidiary, Grain Co. of Illinois, of which he is president.

Neither are E. J. Grimes and Julius Hendel of Minneapolis, nor Philip C. Sayles of Chicago debarred from trading.

A complaint was made by the C.E.A. Dec. 22, 1938, that defendants had operated a corner in corn in August and September, 1937, on the Chicago Board of Trade. Hearings were begun Sept. 6, 1939, before Referee J. W. Bain and attorneys for respondents agreed to a stipulation that Mr. MacMillan directed the activities of both corporations.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Apr. 1, 2. Kansas Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Apr. 18, 19, 20. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 27. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

May 6, 7. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, The Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pendleton, Ore.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 19, 20, 21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Jefferson Davis Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 26, 27, 28.—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

An agricultural bloc in Congress is reported to be after an increase of \$50,000,000 in the \$500,000,000 appropriation for soil conservation benefit payments.

CCC's 1939 Wheat Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that through Feb. 23, 1940, the outstanding loans of the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1939 wheat loan program aggregated \$96,818,679.14 secured by 137,636,377 bushels of wheat.

The outstanding loans by States on the basis of farm storage and warehouse storage were as follows:

State	No. Loans	Farm Storage Bus.	Warehouse Storage Bus.	Amount
Calif.	8	.....	22,974	\$ 18,600.15
Colo.	1,624	651,548	804,659	889,316.43
Idaho	2,187	1,381,479	2,472,289	1,982,698.70
Ill.	9,309	143,951	3,442,049	2,761,871.08
Ind.	1,589	99,548	443,092	392,844.54
Iowa	3,868	182,089	1,812,145	1,514,985.66
Kans.	21,202	4,058,725	12,254,187	11,569,835.10
Ky.	1,045	.....	277,115	215,254.63
Md.	10	.....	6,603	4,658.37
Mich.	456	95,022	16,060	76,805.02
Minn.	21,552	1,326,377	9,234,134	8,709,393.16
Mo.	16,146	87,660	8,598,279	6,651,711.90
Mont.	11,302	6,252,653	6,258,407	7,500,195.97
Nebr.	11,241	3,262,366	3,504,353	4,680,919.81
New Mex.	89	61,443	81,366	78,757.31
New York	558	.....	230,394	199,058.19
No. Dak.	43,633	7,109,799	17,679,697	16,987,088.45
Ohio	3,557	211,954	880,677	822,161.75
Okla.	6,938	980,085	4,608,166	3,728,225.98
Ore.	1,340	487,254	3,221,807	2,235,917.94
Penn.	20	.....	3,305	3,146.10
So. Dak.	16,201	1,785,704	3,854,775	3,908,798.03
Tenn.	655	.....	127,581	127,516.85
Texas	13,212	467,562	16,815,102	13,448,813.35
Utah	340	176,217	395,501	334,619.91
Va.	137	.....	49,316	37,704.43
Wash.	2,698	1,067,998	6,401,197	4,269,388.04
W. Va.	16	.....	6,673	4,677.44
Wis.	5,700	.....	4,141,921	3,622,965.69
Wyo.	75	65,906	2,213	40,749.16
Total	196,708	29,955,340	107,681,037	\$96,818,679.14

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Chiseling Truckers and Government Interference

Grain & Feed Journals: If government keeps on with its high hat business of running the grain business of the United States, and trucks keep on chiseling in the business, in a few years to come, in my opinion, there will be but few country elevators left in operation.—Floyd E. Lott, Cohoctah, Mich.

War Time Exports

Grain & Feed Journals: Odd movements of grain are reported, others rumored but in war time not published and difficult to confirm. It is said a million bus. of Argentine wheat has been trans-shipped at New York, some Argentine wheat has arrived at Gulf ports, maybe destined for Europe. Rumors have it that Australia has or will put wheat thru the canal for transfer at American ports to ship which will deliver to war-zone destination. On the 17th hard winters were 28c out of line for export at Gulf and U. S. spring 9c lower than like quality Canadian at Buffalo.

Ocean freight stood at 52c per bu. New York to Antwerp; 23c Argentine to New York. Result hungry Europeans paying high for bread, while growers in surplus countries accept unsatisfactory prices. U. S. corn is working export and probably will until Argentine new crop is ready. U. S. official inspectors report that 994,000 bus. U. S. wheat were inspected for export in Jan. Grain news from Australia is killed by censor.—Arch Campbell, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

A Threat to Employment in Terminal Grain Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: Terminal elevator men are considering with much concern the effects of policies of the United States Department of Agriculture which tend to limit the amount of business done by these elevators and, therefore, to curtail employment in those plants. The most recent development of this kind occurs in connection with the government's corn program, which resulted in the purchase of a large quantity of small tanks for storage purposes.

The amount of that corn acquired by the government, or resealed for farmers, was substantially greater than the capacity of country elevators to contain, and in September, 1939, terminal grain elevator operators as a group notified the Secretary of Agriculture that they were prepared to accommodate 130,000,000 bushels of corn in markets where the grain would not be out of position.

These operators offered attractive storage rates to the government, approximating only half of the normal storage rates, and in order to assure ample room for the use of the government in many instances disposed of wheat stocks that they might otherwise have carried and refused business that otherwise would have been accepted for their plants.

Notwithstanding these efforts on the part of the trade, the Secretary of Agriculture decided not to make use of this available and convenient storage but arranged for the purchase of small steel tanks amounting in the aggregate to some 85,000,000 bus. of storage room and placed these tanks at country loading stations throughout

the corn belt. The government's corn to the amount of some 75,000,000 bus. was placed in these tanks, and the terminal elevators thereby were deprived of this volume of business.

The safe storage of corn requires constant, expert supervision; drying, cooling, and cleaning equipment; and the mechanical apparatus for turning large quantities quickly. These requirements are found in terminal grain elevators, but there is no provision for such care of the grain in small tanks. The government, therefore, has assumed a serious risk in connection with the condition of the corn rather than to allow terminal grain operators an opportunity to assure the keeping qualities of the grain.

This government policy has obviously resulted in a severe diminution of business in the terminal grain elevators throughout the grain belt, and with loss of earnings from storage the operators have been obliged to reduce the working forces of the elevators. In some instances the houses are practically idle and otherwise they are working under a greatly reduced schedule. If this grain had been allowed to move naturally into the terminal elevators there would have been a greater need for employment of men to handle the grain and keep it in condition.

Terminal elevator operators are not only concerned over the loss of the corn business resulting from the government's refusal to store that grain in terminal elevators but are now looking with some uneasiness to a possible extension of the steel tank plan in the wheat areas. If this occurs there will be little left for these elevators to handle, and many of

them must shut down entirely and others work with mere skeleton forces.

All who are interested in the operation of terminal grain elevators, or in the employment of men in these elevators, should give serious consideration to the trend of governmental policies which affect these plants and should assist in bringing to the attention of the authorities the fact that there are abundant elevator facilities existing for the storage of all grain that may require storage; that these houses are operated economically and efficiently and offer greatly reduced storage rates to the governmental agencies; that they are equipped to care for grain and prevent loss from deterioration; that building steel tank storage is uneconomical in that it is unnecessary and represents a duplication of existing facilities; that tank storage is not safe for the proper handling and caring for grain; and finally, that the employment of men in terminal houses will be seriously affected by the continuance of the steel-tank plan.—T. C. Manning, Kansas City, Mo.

Grading of corn received at representative markets from Dec. 1 to Mar. 1 was 43% No. 1, 46% No. 2, 10% No. 3 and 1% No. 4, no percentage of No. 5 or sample. The percentage of the higher grades is so great the few cars of low grades offer no problem in disposition.

The Uniform Storage Contracts

The Uniform Storage Contracts with government agencies which were supposed to be ready to submit to the dealers by February 15th, will not be ready to submit to the Country Elevator Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n until some time in March.

Ray Bowden, who is still in Washington, warns against accepting any rumors as to final agreement, as the departments who are preparing same, namely, U. S. Crop Ins. Corp., Commodity Credit Corp., and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., have not as yet agreed among themselves as to just what they will require.

When the contract is ready to submit it will then be up to the dealers whether it meets with their approval or not. There is also some doubt whether states will allow elevators to accept any terms which would violate state rates and regulations. There are no storage rates or regulations in the Ohio Code.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O.

Death of J. C. Murray

James Clement Murray died Mar. 2 at his winter home in Miami Beach, Fla., after an illness of several months.

Born at Derby, New Brunswick, 67 years ago, and educated at Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Murray went to Chicago 45 years ago and a year later entered the employ of the Quaker Oats Co. He joined the Board of Trade in 1904.

His first connection with the grain business was with J. F. McLaughlin, grain and flour merchant at Toronto, and his first employment with the Quaker Oats Co. was in a minor capacity. For the past 34 years he had been occupied in the grain department of the company, of which he had charge as vice president, operating terminal and country elevators.

Mr. Murray was always glad to aid in promoting the interests of the organized grain trade. He was president of the Council of Grain Exchanges in 1914-15, later a member of the coarse grains advisory com'te of the Federal Farm Board. He was the first chairman of the first business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade. In 1931 he was elected president of the Board of Trade.

In his home suburb, Kenilworth, he was for eight years president of the village board. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic, Indian Hills and Bob O' Link Clubs.

In his memory trading on the Board of Trade was suspended at noon Mar. 6.



J. C. Murray, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Rockport, Ind.—Heavy rains which fell in southern Spencer County during the latter part of February were badly needed as farmers had been hauling water for their live stock.—W. B. C.

Apache, Okla., Mar. 7.—The wheat crop condition is 40 per cent of normal, oats and barley being put in its place. Oats in farmers hands, 5 percent; wheat, 5 percent; corn, 4 percent.—Apache Milling Co.

Ada, Okla., Mar. 7.—Very little wheat grown in this section, possibly 80 per cent of normal acreage, condition around 60 per cent of normal. Spring oats fair, moisture badly needed.—Ada Milling Co., V. L. Newlund.

Yeoman, Ind.—Wheat in this locality is very brown and not showing up very well. Some green where the snow was drifted and it was exposed to the cold. There has been a good movement of corn. Lots of farmers like the price better than the A.A.A.—W. W. Pearson.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 9.—There is plenty of surface moisture for winter wheat, which is starting to green up and for the most part looks as though all it needed was favorable growing weather. However, there are some areas where wheat was sown late and went into the winter retarded in growth that still shows a lot of brown.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Anthony, Kan., Mar. 7.—Wheat acreage about the same as last year: sowed to wheat, 205,300 acres; 60,000 acres abandoned; to be harvested, 145,300 acres. This will make about 40 per cent of a normal crop. There will be about 45,000 acres in oats; 25,000, barley; 600, alfalfa; 300 sweet clover; some are planting corn, probably 20,000 acres; 5 per cent of wheat in farmers' hands.—C. E. Kennedy.

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	3,386,594	224,303	2,549,665	108,425
Boston	324,983	.....	543,322	.....
Chicago	5,723,000	3,942,000	2,303,000	1,313,000
Duluth	490,591	130,469	5,600	2,687
Ft. William	.....	2,308	18,304	3,077
Ft. Worth	75,000	34,000	34,500	18,000
Kansas Cy.	556,500	522,000	669,000	523,500
Milwaukee	499,100	513,050	371,800	50,700
Minneapolis	675,000	640,500	588,000	636,000
New Orleans	442,653	1,550,317	838,420	2,028,669
Omaha	740,062	435,400	867,910	462,000
Peoria	1,738,100	1,374,500	619,100	552,200
St. Joseph	199,500	171,000	151,500	160,500
St. Louis	611,000	481,500	623,000	538,500
Superior	398,896	205,711	.....	.....
Toledo	688,800	380,800	385,680	269,740
Wichita	1,300	3,900	2,600	.....

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	1,192,055	462,511	2,274,510	547,189
Boston	555,212	569,525	548,391	662,827
Chicago	523,000	882,000	1,029,000	1,086,000
Duluth	990,787	482,288	163,047	49,102
Ft. William	17,864,457	478,106	98,282	77,515
Ft. Worth	197,400	205,800	497,000	976,600
Galveston	90,000	2,145,000	216,439	2,441,350
Houston	.....	.....	257,750	1,221,300
Hutchinson	1,129,950	1,138,050	.....	.....
Kansas Cy.	2,168,000	3,916,800	1,693,330	3,915,630
Milwaukee	3,140	.....	151,200	25,200
Minneapolis	5,383,500	2,580	1,626,000	1,354,500
New Orleans	79,671	495,351	135,575	866,689
Omaha	705,493	798,400	561,050	695,800
Peoria	27,000	88,700	31,200	96,600
St. Joseph	137,600	227,200	420,800	542,400
St. Louis	556,500	823,500	838,500	1,182,150
Superior	454,329	202,575	58,182	42,797
Toledo	504,000	423,000	207,485	336,985
Wichita	1,168,500	913,500	1,036,500	636,000

Agra, Kan., Mar. 6.—Wheat is 35 per cent of normal, trying to sprout, none above ground. Unfavorable conditions for germination, 50 per cent or more will be abandoned and planted to oats, barley, corn, sorghum grains and feed.—Dean Grain Co.

Anna, Tex., Mar. 7.—The government allowance of wheat was planted, very little plowed up. Oats and corn in accordance with government crop allowance, most farmers trying to comply and get the maximum of government checks.—M. C. Powell.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mar. 9.—The heavy snow of the past week end in the Western part of the state, adds needed moisture to this grain and feeder section. Considerable snow fell during the week end of March 9th thruout the state. The heaviest fall was in the central to western section.—J. C. K.

Altus, Okla., Mar. 10.—Condition of wheat is 66% of last year at this time. Farmers uncertain of what to sow on abandoned wheat acreage. Oats and barley have been used but are not sure of sprouting; 50% more oats are sown than last year, while the acreage of barley is about the same.—J. M. Moore.

Agenda, Kan., Mar. 7.—Wheat acreage 20 per cent less than 1939. Too early to tell about condition, but a lot dried out last fall and some did not sprout until the snow melted. A large per cent of the 20 per cent will be planted to corn. The oats and barley acreage will be about the same as last year; about 10 per cent of wheat and 5 per cent of the oats and barley remain on farms.—Agenda Co-op. Bus. Ass'n, Louie Kramer, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 11.—Let us suppose that half of the Kansas acreage will be abandoned and, if so, such abandonment will be mostly in the western half of the state, leaving the remaining half consisting of 6,455,000 acres for harvest mostly in the eastern half where yields per acre are usually heavier than in the western half. Then let us consider that while 13.5 bus. per

acre is assumed to be a fair average yield for the whole state and then for good measure reduce that down to 13.0 for the remaining 6,455,000 acres, Kansas would still have a promise of around 84,000,000 bus., which very closely coincides with last December government and private estimates.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 6.—The March 1 condition of the winter wheat crop is estimated to be 64.7 per cent of normal, which compares with a ten-year (1929-38) average of 75.7 on March 1. We interpret present conditions as suggesting a crop of 434 million bushels. Last Dec. 1 our interpretation of conditions then was 402 million bushels. The bushels interpretation of the condition of winter wheat in the following states on March 1, and production in 1939 expressed in bushels, follows, 1939 production shown in parentheses: Ohio, 29,083 (37,070); Indiana, 19,405 (27,450); Illinois, 26,183 (38,409); Michigan, 12,822 (15,120); Nebraska, 21,131 (35,432); Kansas, 96,567 (111,619); Oklahoma, 35,149 (60,438); Texas, 29,953 (27,650). The rye crop condition is as poor as it was last December 1; it has not made the improvement that winter wheat has made, the rye growing area being mostly in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where the moisture condition is worse than on December 1.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Soybean Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	55,934	.....	709,918	8,187
Boston	54,703	.....	77,197	.....
Chicago	398,000	537,000	84,000	717,000
Minneapolis	.....	.....	23,300	.....
Omaha	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Peoria	95,650	7,500	15,950	0
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	4,500	.....
St. Louis	1,600	49,600	.....	65,700
Toledo	36,000	126,000	50,000	.....

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	104,989	4,002	404,117	.....
Chicago	742,000	956,000	215,000	197,000
Duluth	302,538	66,706	144,723	92,131
Ft. William	586,995	200,594	507,974	121,683
Ft. Worth	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
Kansas City	16,000	28,800	6,400	24,000
Milwaukee	2,018,520	1,394,920	554,425	597,975
Minneapolis	709,500	1,677,900	2,060,000	2,128,400
Omaha	14,400	32,000	27,711	86,400
Peoria	193,000	147,000	164,800	100,000
St. Joseph	1,750	3,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	164,800	166,400	52,800	14,400
Superior	207,917	50,692	145,889	42,916
Toledo	2,800	8,400	5,390	30,000

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	142,017	100,494	49,948	.....
Chicago	35,000	81,000	161,000	80,000
Duluth	330,427	92,872	30,600	4,010
Ft. William	147,957	14,100	9,215	5,012
Ft. Worth	0	1,500	0	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	22,500	1,500	1,500
Milwaukee	366,930	12,735	10,040	10,040
Minneapolis	709,500	357,000	580,500	381,000
Omaha	59,400	35,000	47,600	47,600
Peoria	49,300	49,200	3,600	6,400
St. Louis	24,000	22,100	51,000	39,000
Superior	314,550	65,393	23,400	8,000
Toledo	14,000	15,400	5,930	12,770

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Feb.	Feb.	Wheat		Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	28	29	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Chicago	109¾	63½	103½	102½	100½	100½	100¾	103¼	103¾	104½	102¾	104	104¼	104¼	103¾		
Winnipeg*	92½	54¾	89½	89	88¼	89	88½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88¾		
Kansas City	104½	58½	97½	97	94½	94½	94½	97½	97½	98¾	97	98¼	98¼	98¼	97		
Minneapolis	107	67	100¾	99¾	98¼	98¼	97¾	99¾	100½	101½	99½	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾		
Duluth, durum	99¼	61½	89¾	89¾	88¼	88¼	88	90¾	90¼	91½	90	90¼	90¼	88¾			
Milwaukee	109	64¼	103½	102¾	100½	100½	100¾	103½	103¾	104½	103	104¾	104¼	.....		
Corn																	
Chicago	63½	42	56¾	56¾	56¼	56	56¼	56¾	57	57½	56½	56¾	56¾	56½	56¾		
Kansas City	58½	42¾	55¾	55¼	54½	54½	54¾	55½	55½	56½	55½	55¾	55¾	55¾	55½		
Milwaukee	63¼	44½	57	56¾	56¾	56	56½	56¾	56¾	57½	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾		
Oats																	
Chicago	43	27½	41	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½	41¾	41¾	42½	42	42½	42½	41¾	41¾		
Winnipeg*	45¾	27½	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾	40¾	41¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾		
Minneapolis .....	.....	27	38¼	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾	38¾	39	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾		
Milwaukee	42¾	28½	41	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	42½	42	42½	42½	42½	42½		
Rye																	
Chicago	77¾	43¾	67½	66½	65	65½	65½	66¾	67½	68¾	67¾	67½	67¾	67¾	66½		
Minneapolis	71¾	41¾	63¼	62¾	61¾	61½	61¾	62¾	63¼	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾		
Winnipeg*	82	40	73¾	73	72¼	72½	72¾	73¼	73¼	74	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¼		
Duluth	74¾	63	65½	64½	63¾	63¾	63	64¾	65½	66½	65½	65¾	65¾	65¾	64½		
Barley																	
Minneapolis	48	37½	43	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	44	43½	43¾	43½	43	43		
Winnipeg*	55¾	33¾	54¾	54½	54¼	54¼	54	54¼	54¾	54¾	54½	54¾	53¾	53¾	53¾		
Soybeans																	
Chicago	131½	67	112	112	111½	112¾	114	115½	114½	115½	115½	117¼	117½	116½	.....	
*Canada Exchange																	

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Practically all the corn that had been stored in cribs on the Greathouse Island in the Wabash River near here, has been sold at 58c a bushel.—W.B.C.

Duluth, Minn.—Total grain receipts for Duluth-Superior last month were 2,199,741 bus., compared with 1,253,737 bus. for the same month in 1939. Shipments for February ran 390,856 bus. and year ago 147,930 bus.—F.G.C.

Kansas City, Mo.—The total of 1,129 cars tested by the Kansas and Missouri grain inspection departments showed an average of 14.59 per cent protein, compared with 13.41 per cent on 1,404 cars in February, 1939. A market average of 13.63 per cent is shown on the total

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	52,567	64,470	.....	.....
Boston	10,000	10,400	.....	.....
Chicago	1,377,000	1,752,000	1,227,000	1,556,000
Duluth	83,618	130,469	34,778	2,687
Ft. William	2,052,126	483,120	1,231,343	338,258
Ft. Worth	68,000	56,000	48,000	18,000
Hutchinson	3,000	0	.....	.....
Kansas City	110,000	228,000	58,000	252,000
Milwaukee	31,640	20,340	79,800	81,700
Minneapolis	1,433,250	549,000	1,748,250	639,000
New Orleans	69,750	17,463	2,600	56,763
Omaha	384,000	306,000	253,430	372,040
Peoria	280,000	203,200	225,400	199,600
St. Joseph	338,000	272,000	40,000	134,000
St. Louis	344,000	124,000	408,000	234,000
Superior	60,176	52,639	.....	21,200
Toledo	729,840	586,805	552,700	55,395
Wichita	11,700	.....	7,800	.....

inspections here so far on the crop year of 29,061 cars, compared with 12.94 per cent on 48,122 cars in the corresponding seven months of the previous crop year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo elevators received 92,266,442 bus. last year up to Nov. 25. However, comparatively little of this moved out over the Barge Canal, since the railroads got most of the business as a result of their special low freight rate. The 1939 shipments of grain on the Barge Canal from Buffalo were: Wheat, 67,022 tons; corn, 70,926 tons; oats, 19,606; rye, 1200, and barley, 2062. From Oswego, the shipments were: Wheat, 252,779; corn, 26,256; oats, 2445; rye, 38,459; and barley, 1,404.—G.E.T.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 9.—Loan wheat continues to come on the market in fair volume. Although weather and road conditions have prevented deliveries of corn, growers have continued to sell for deferred delivery on all price advances. Sealing of corn has been heavy as applications have to be made by the last of March. Cash demand for corn has been equally as light as the receipts. Corn is the cheapest feed on the market and still the trade is not concerned about accumulating stocks. The uncertainty of the ultimate disposition of the large governmental holdings of this commodity is keeping the corn market in its present state of lethargy.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 9.—Considerable corn is moving out of the country elevators at some points, being sold to truckers from Missouri and Nebraska going to feeders in these states. There is some reported damage to sealed corn in the steel bins at some points, from blue mould, and was caused by snow blowing into the bins thru unsealed cracks and where the corn was stored with excess moisture. A number of elevators who have stored corn in their elevators for the C.C.C. have been notified to turn it, due to top moisture in the bins. A great many elevators thruout the state need corn for sales but are unable to get it at the prices offered. Farmers are holding for prices near the C.C.C. sealing price. Oats are scarce in many points.—J.C.K.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 7.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Mar. 1, decreased 5,922,477 bus., compared with the preceding

week and increased 173,057,484 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Mar. 1, 1940, amounted to 1,273,105 bus., a decrease of 157,954 bus. from the preceding week when 1,431,059 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,267,806 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 31 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 50,496,001 (40,856,331); Saskatchewan, 207,587,541 (104,458,875); Alberta 115,071,941 (117,092,816) bus. For the 31 weeks ending March 1, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 373,155,483 and 262,408,022 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

CCC's 1939 Corn Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that through March 1, 1940, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1939 corn loan program aggregate \$120,696,028.52 on 212,109,511 bushels. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:

STATE	AMOUNT LOANED	BUSHEL
Illinois	\$32,340,338.39	56,810,167
Indiana	3,109,104.53	5,454,837
Iowa	54,727,382.75	96,046,222
Kansas	582,670.05	1,023,696
Kentucky	6,327.90	11,101
Michigan	32,650.40	57,766
Minnesota	17,202,021.65	30,312,532
Missouri	2,381,292.47	4,182,699
Nebraska	5,519,198.70	9,717,743
Ohio	639,562.19	1,122,257
South Dakota	4,062,733.00	7,191,760
Wisconsin	65,485.40	116,478
North Dakota	26,761.09	62,253

R. Ward Magill, head of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has been elected president and chairman of the board of the Millers' National Federation.

Leonard Keefe Passes On

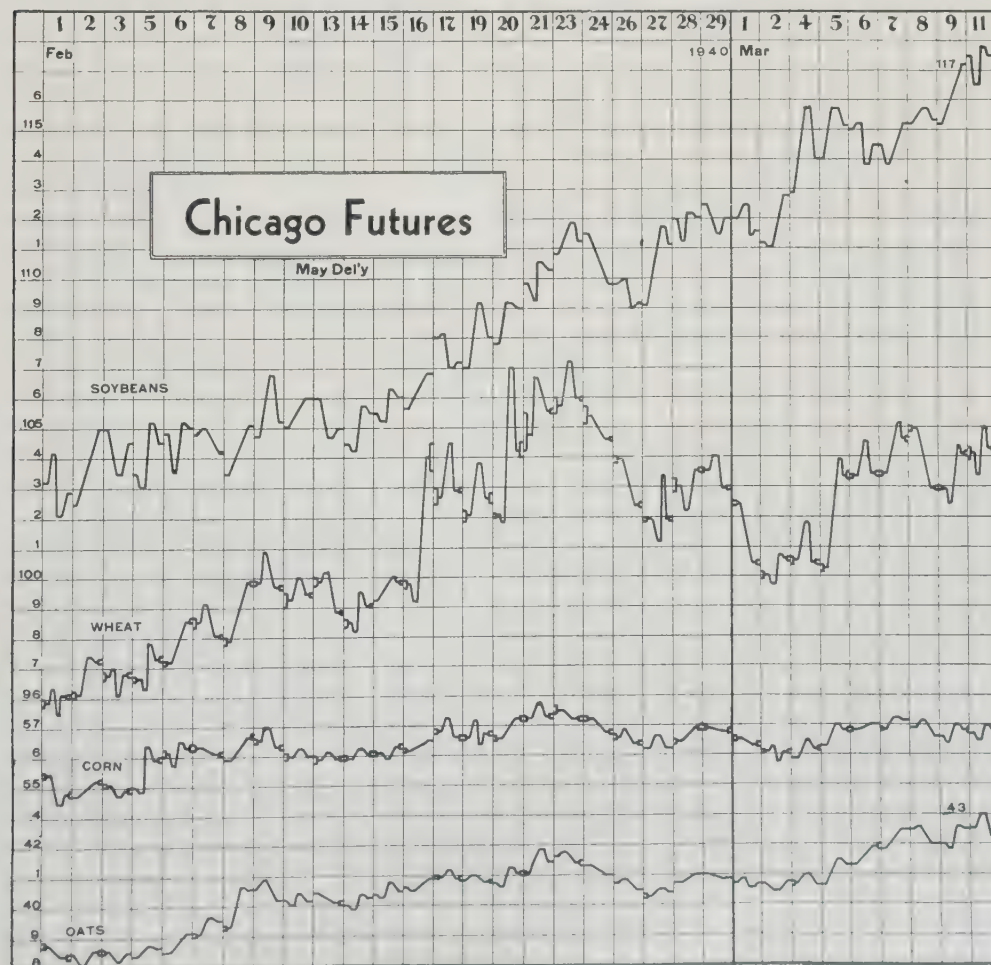
Leonard J. Keefe, 56, was found dead in his office at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 27, his throat cut with a razor blade.

Earlier in the day he had complained to associates that business was bad. For several months he had been in financial difficulties.

He was born at Waupun, Wis., and had formerly resided at Beaver Dam. Since 1905 when he joined the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange he had been in the grain and seed commission business, with E. P. Bacon, W. M. Bell and other leading firms, and in recent years on his own account. He was resident vice pres. of the Updike Grain Co., of Omaha Neb.



Leonard J. Keefe, Milwaukee, Wis., Deceased.



Iowa Grain and Feed Dealers Consolidate

MAJOR ACTION at the 40th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, meeting with the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 27, 28 and 29, was permanent welding of the two organizations into one under the name of the former.

Action taken by the boards of directors of the two organizations was approved by delegates from both ass'ns and a resolution was adopted instructing Sec'y Ron Kennedy, who served each, to dissolve the two separate organizations and set up a single organization in their place.

The consolidation changed the schedule of officers, gave the new body 15 directors, who elect their own president, and chairmen and vice-chairmen of the grain and feed divisions, respectively.

DISREGARDING traditional formality in arrangement and execution of their convention program, ass'n officials made no reports of ass'n activities, pushed promptly into a program of subjects important to grain and feed dealers with the opening session.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT HUGH HALE, Royal, presided at the opening session, which was devoted to the government corn program. He called to the platform S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, chairman of the country elevator com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Ed Ellison, Des Moines, Iowa Corn Loan Supervisor; Ivan Harden, Chicago, of the Commodity Credit Corp. These men constituted a forum but discussed the corn program little among themselves, being kept busily occupied with answering questions asked by delegates.

Corn Program Progress

ED ELLISON spoke briefly at the opening, stating that 86,500,000 bus. of corn in Iowa are under Commodity Credit Corp. loans, of which 5,500,000 bus. are stored in elevators.

Of the 37,000,000 bus. of 1937 and 1938 corn in Iowa delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp. last fall in satisfaction of loans, 30,000,000 bus. is stored in steel tanks, 4,000,000 bus. in Iowa country elevators, and 3,000,000 bus. were shipped to terminal elevators.

Ellison placed the total amount of corn under seal on farms in the United States at 255,000,000 bus. "The cooperation of Iowa elevator operators in the ever-normal granary program," praised Ellison, "has been almost unbelievable. We have enjoyed a far greater measure of success in handling the tremendous volume of corn

under this program than we expected. Mistakes have been made, but the success overshadows the mistakes. Misunderstandings have arisen, but most of these have been ironed out. The quality of the corn delivered to the C.C.C. has been a contributing factor. Its low moisture content has been a margin of safety in its handling."

Answered Questions on C.C.C. Corn

IVAN HARDEN made no speech, but offered to answer questions. He was flooded with them for the remainder of the session. Here are some of his answers:

COUNTY A.A.A. com'ites have authority to order turning of C.C.C. corn stored in country elevators, having been so empowered by the C.C.C.

ELEVATOR operators are expected to use some judgment in handling C.C.C. corn stored in their elevators. But many missed their opportunity to turn the corn in cold weather. Instructions were sent by the C.C.C. to state and county com'ites on Jan. 9 ordering turning of all corn stored in country elevators. The 2,200 country elevators in which C.C.C. corn is stored should have each received instructions from its county com'ite.

If an elevator was given instructions to turn the corn, and failed to execute them, the elevator is responsible for the condition of the corn. More trouble has been experienced with condensation and crusting over of C.C.C. corn stored in country elevators than in the steel bins.

TWELVE cases have shown up wherein a country elevator took liberties with C.C.C. corn stored in its bins, shipping such corn out expecting to replace it with new corn of like grade. One case involved 18,000 bus. of white corn, 3,500 bus. of yellow corn. Contracts between the country elevators and the C.C.C. do not permit shipping and replacement of C.C.C. corn. The identical corn delivered must be held. Those who have violated these contracts will be held responsible for the Commodity Credit Corp.'s valuation on the corn.

THE VALUATION placed on C.C.C. corn in steel bins and in country elevators stands now at 57c (the loan price), plus 3c (for handling), plus 1c per bu. per month storage from Oct. 1. The same basis covers corn stored in terminal elevators, except that to terminal stored corn the freight is added. Under present instructions C.C.C. corn may not be sold below this basis.

COUNTRY elevators have no responsibility for fumigation or other handling of corn in the steel bins. Such stored corn is the re-

sponsibility of the county com'ites, which will make new contracts for the sale or handling of corn skimmed off the tops of them in cases where condensation has occurred.

Corn suffering from condensation and skimmed off the tops of steel bins will be sold by the county com'ites for the best available price. County com'ites get their instructions from the C.C.C. or from their state offices. The C.C.C. has authority, if it chooses, to sell such corn direct.

ACIDITY tests have been and are being made on C.C.C. corn. They appear meaningless for good quality corn, but are useful in determining the keeping quality of poor quality corn.

One year old corn has kept perfectly thru the germinating season. Stored 1937 corn has given no trouble. Moisture and temperature are the important factors governing keeping quality of corn in the germinating season.

Germinating capacity of corn stored in hot weather and turned in cold weather is not affected, because shelled corn is not exposed sufficiently long to the cold to affect the germ.

COUNTY com'ites were advanced 3c for handling C.C.C. corn. County com'ites make the contracts with elevators, and considerable variance has appeared in the contracts they have been able to make. Out of the experience of last fall greater uniformity may be expected to develop. New contracts will be necessary between county com'ites and country elevator operators when corn is moved out of the steel bins.

FUNDS advanced to county com'ites for handling C.C.C. corn were available immediately on completion of the record and all elevators dealing with these com'ites should have been paid promptly for their services. Some payments to local elevators are delayed still. A survey of the reasons shows such things as no X, Y, & Z forms made out by elevators, no W forms from county com'ites, failure to fill out W forms properly with complete information about deficiencies in quality and quantity, variation in grades between receipt at country elevator and delivery to terminal which must be investigated to establish responsibility.

In western Iowa, in the middle of January, county com'ites had between 500 and 700 W forms which had never been filled out. Since these forms must pass thru a regional office before they reach the C.C.C., delay is involved, and a new procedure is being planned to use a Form 16 instead of the Form W for release of charges due an elevator so that settlement will not be delayed pending collections of deficiencies, or finishing of work by county com'ites.

Elevators should work thru county com'ites, but if any delay is suffered, do not hesitate to write to the C.C.C. direct.

County Com'ite-Elevator Meetings

ELLISON remarked that some country elevators last fall never received complete and proper information regarding the handling of

Officers and Directors Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, 1940



L. to R.: Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant, vice-chairman grain division; Harry Dean, Iowa City; E. J. Mueller, Calamus; Gerhard Larson, Manson, and John Hinck, Corning, directors; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, chairman grain division; Hugh Hale, Royal, president; Walt Berger, Des Moines, vice-chairman feed division; Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, sec'y; Jim Olson, West Bend, chairman feed division; Ed Huibregtse, Monticello, director.

C.C.C. corn. He proposed that joint meetings between county committees and country elevator operators in their counties be held in the future at which both would receive the same instructions at the same time. Such procedure, he believed, would help eliminate future misunderstandings. His proposal was warmly received.

Country Elevator Costs

STEVE WILDER, Cedar Rapids, said few country elevator operators had supplied him with statements on the cost of handling grain, and urged each to forward promptly to him their cost data. "We can't hope to sell our services without knowing the costs of those services," he said.

Tuesday's Luncheon

A. W. MURRAY, Bancroft, chairman of the transportation committee of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, presided over a luncheon between business sessions on the opening day of the convention.

JUDGE CHARLES M. THOMSON, Chicago, trustee of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was the featured speaker. Delegates heard him blame uncontrolled competition and the anti-trust laws for forcing railroads to overload their capital structures, the depression with making impossible the payment of interest and dividends.

"The public is interested in transportation service, and the railroads are hampered in giving service by excessive government regulation. We should feel content to fill that part of the transportation field that we can best serve. Shippers should confer with the railroads on mutual problems."

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT HUGH HALE presided at the second session, at which the grain and feed business divided honors for attention.

5,000 Brands of Feeds

MARK THORNBURG, Des Moines, Iowa's Sec'y of Agriculture, extended greetings, expressed appreciation for the help of the ass'n in passing Iowa's current feed law, expressed conviction that the new law eliminating pre-purchase of tax tags on feed manufactured had prevented confusion in payment of the tax of 10c per ton.

"Approximately 5,000 brands of commercial feeds, and mineral mixtures were registered in Iowa last year," he said, "and we've been able to increase our inspection service, keeping two chemists on duty all the time, and maintaining a crew of field inspectors for the collection of samples."

"Current problem is weeds, which are becoming serious in Iowa fields, and we are determined to make an effort to eradicate them from the seed standpoint by thoroly checking the

purity of samples. Worse menace is the sale of uninspected, untagged, uncleaned seeds between farmers, which is allowed by Iowa's seed law."

National Legislation

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed the national legislative picture, and pointed out that the volume of C.C.C. corn held in steel bins equals almost exactly the amount of empty space in terminal elevators. His address appears elsewhere in this issue.

Merchandise Feeds

ROY LA BUDDE, Milwaukee, gave an enthusiastically received exposition on merchandising feeds, urging extensive use by retailers of direct-by-mail advertising.

"Advertising," said La Budde, "is everything done to attract trade. We place too much emphasis on buying and not enough emphasis on selling. It takes selling to move merchandise."

"Someone must make up the customer's mind. Feed retailers lose more business from what they don't do than from what their competitors do."

"The place to sell feeds is in the store. Attempts to sell feeds in the barnyard instead of the store only increases book accounts out of proportion to the increase in business developed. Sound advertising will bring customers to the store. But the method involves a procedure, a campaign. One attempt, unsupported by other attempts, will prove disappointing. One shot doesn't make a war."

"Simple messages on penny postcards, or mimeographed sheets, mailed regularly, is a sound procedure for the retailer."

"Never waste a line telling a customer that your feed is best. Keep the customer in the front seat. Keep his interests in mind when you write copy. Show him how to get more eggs, produce more pork or beef."

"Stress seasonal lines, but never cut a price. Cutting prices inspires competitors to do likewise, injures both the buyer and the seller."

"There is a future in the feed business. The future is limited only by the eyes of those who see. Over the horizon are bigger and better things to be done in feed."

Vitamins on Parade

L. H. FAIRCHILD, Omaha, briefly introduced "Vitamins on Parade," a colored educational movie produced at the University of Wisconsin for Allied Mills, Inc. It attracted close attention, visualized vitamins and their effects for the delegates, drew enthusiastic applause.

Wednesday Morning Session

JIM OLSON, West Bend, presided over the third session, feeds commanding the attention.

"Information, Please"

The Council Table

DELOS JAMES, director Agricultural Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., was the first speaker. He urged closer cooperation between business and agriculture.

"More tradesmen," he said, "should belong to their trade organizations. While movements are initiated by individuals, they are solved by united, group action."

"A farm problem does exist. Contributing factor is the loss of our export markets, and a disposition of farmers to continue high production. The future may see this situation aggravated by development of better balanced human diets, requiring less food bulk. Adjustments must be made."

"One way to ease the strain of adjustments is to develop community public relations committees, held responsible for disseminating information, and for cultivating acquaintance with farmers. By such means business and agriculture can get closer together, and help each other to solve their problems."

"Information, Please"

"INFORMATION, PLEASE," a new feature offered feed minded delegates, went over in a big way. The idea was to ask questions that would "stump the experts."

The experts were a board composed of Hank Swanson, Des Moines; Charles Ash, Milwaukee; Hugh Kelley, Des Moines, and Bill Lapp, Nevada. The umpires, ruling on the fairness of the questions, and whether or not the answers given were correct, were Dr. H. L. Wilcke, head of the department of poultry husbandry, Iowa State College; Cy Sievert, of the American Dry Milk Institute, and Dr. W. E. Peterson, chief, department of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota.

The questions came from a large box, where delegates had deposited them. Sec'y Ron Kennedy read them and waited for the "experts" to answer.

There were many questions, so many that "Information, Please," ran far beyond its allotted time and had to be continued at a luncheon session. But only three "stumped the experts." Each "stumper" received a suitable award. These are the questions:

HUGH ROBERTS, Moneto, asked: "What is zein, and what is its effect in feeding?"

RAY WALTERS, Harlan, asked: "Will a ration deficient in vitamin A cause bronchitis in poultry?"

MAURICE GARDNER, Cedar Rapids, asked: "What is a therm and does it have a practical place in evaluating feedstuffs?"

These and many of the other questions will be answered in the feed department of a future number of the Journals.

New Things in Feed Research

DR. W. E. PETERSON, from the board of



A panel of experts and umpires to answer feed questions at the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n convention. L. to R., are: Hank Swanson, Des Moines; Sec'y Ron Kennedy, Des Moines; Charles Ash, Milwaukee; Dr. W. E. Peterson, University of Minnesota; Cy Sievert, Chicago; Dr. H. L. Wilcke, Iowa State College; Bill Lapp, Nevada; Hugh Kelley, Des Moines.

umpires, told what is new in feed research. He pointed out that many by-products are now so refined that they must be supplemented when used in feeds, that balance in feeds is not a question of protein alone, but involves vitamins, fats, carbohydrates and minerals in relation to each other.

"Fat in a ration was long considered unnecessary," he said. "But new developments indicate that from 3% to 4% in the grain mixture is needed by dairy cows. The percentage of fat in the feed is reflected in the percentage of butterfat in the milk.

"An Ohio experiment with feeding skim milk to calves, supplemented with various kinds of fats, leads to many questions yet to be solved. When 3½% butterfat was re-emulsified into the skim milk the calves did as well as when fed whole milk, but when various fish oils, and vegetable oils was used instead of butterfat the calves stopped growing, became oily of skin, eventually died of starvation. Peculiarly, calves utilized lard about as well as butterfat.

"The need of cattle for vitamins A and D is being recognized. A deficiency was prevalent during the 1935 drouth period when losses were heavy from calves being born prematurely, blind, weak, or dead. Similar conditions have been noted in range cattle. A close correlation exists between the color of hay and its vitamin content.

"Out in the sunshine cattle get vitamin D. They can synthesize vitamins B and C, but there is still insufficient evidence of their need for vitamin E."

Feed Luncheon

PRESIDENT JIM OLSON, West Bend, of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, presided over a luncheon meeting of feed interests on Wednesday.

Proceedings were confined to a continuation of the all absorbing "Information, Please," started at the morning convention session, wherein the "experts" sought to answer questions not covered during the allotted time.

Warehousemen Organize

W. C. FULLER, Des Moines, presided over a meeting of warehouse men following a luncheon for these interests Feb. 28, at the Western Ass'n convention.

The meeting organized the Iowa Warehousemen's Ass'n, under the sponsorship of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

President Hugh Hale appointed a com'ite consisting of W. C. Fuller, Des Moines; Art Sterner, Jordan, and Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, to represent warehousemen in the Western ass'n, and to form a joint com'ite of six with Sam Stewart, Chariton; George Rohrer, Paullina, and Harold Christensen, Stratford, appointed earlier by President Oscar Helene of

the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, to represent warehouse interests among farmers elevators.

This com'ite of six heads the separately organized Iowa Warehousemen's Ass'n, with membership from both ass'ns. It was charged with the duty of watching and acting on all matters pertaining to the warehousing and direct handling of grain. Dues in the new organization were left to the discretion of the com'ite.

Howard Stewart, Des Moines, Sec'y of the Warehouse Division of the Iowa Commerce Commission, spoke briefly, pointing out that only 140 country elevators were licensed to do a storage business under Iowa law last August, and the number so licensed today is 463.

Stewart warned that all warehouse receipts expire on Apr. 1 and that they must be re-issued on Apr. 2 for grain continued in storage. Instructions covering re-issuance of warehouse receipts he hopes to have issued within the first 10 days of March.

A ruling issued by the Commerce Commission now permits issuing receipts for a limited volume of space in a country elevator, without confining the space to specified bins, thus allowing turning of the grain from bin to bin.

Stewart suggested the warehouse law needs amendment to prevent elevators from leasing bins to farmers, and thus escaping the warehouse receipt.

THE COM'ITE heading the Iowa Warehouseman's Ass'n met briefly following adjournment of the organization meeting and elected W. C. Fuller its chairman.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT HUGH HALE presided at the fourth session, which centered attention on the A.A.A. and on merchandising.

Ever-Normal Granary

WM. McARTHUR, head of the North Central Division, A.A.A., Washington, D. C., reviewed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, termed the Commodity Credit Corp. loan program as the backbone of the ever-normal granary.

McArthur repeated statistics he gave at the convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, published in the last number of the Journals, pointed out that the disappearance of corn this year is 7% higher than at the same time a year ago due to increases in feeding, and that this country raised more corn last year on 43,000,000 acres than it did on 52,000,000 acres in 1932

No War Boom

KIRK FOX, Des Moines farm paper editor, explained the 4-year-old National Farm Institute, which exchanges ideas on agriculture. Subject before this year's meeting was "World War Effect on American Farm Life." Conclusions reached indicated that farm prices

will not increase materially nor follow the speculative flurry that was indicated in September, that farm land values will do no skyrocketing, and that business men are opposed to excessive profits that rest on inflation caused by war.

Merchandising

ARTHUR BRAYTON, Des Moines, said that growth in business followed naturally when we had new land, many inventions, and foreign trade to produce prosperity, but today we must depend upon exchange between ourselves.

He urged careful study of selling methods, pointed out that selling should not only arouse interest and create a desire, but it must deliver a product that satisfies a need.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines, attracted a crowd of 350 who enjoyed roast turkey and dressing with all the fixings, and a great show of top vaudeville acts.

The Four Dons furnished the dinner music, were followed by Toastmaster Arthur Brayton, who introduced leading guests but gave none of them a chance to talk except President Elmer Sexauer of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who confined his remarks to an invitation to the national convention in Louisville, Oct. 14 and 15.

Lew Brock was Master of Ceremonies for the splendid vaudeville.

Dancing in the Tropical Room on the main floor of the hotel followed, with the Four Dons again supplying the music, and the delegates and their ladies keeping the floor well filled until after midnight.

Thursday Morning Session

A breakfast Thursday morning was presided over by President Hale and Sec'y Kennedy, and led directly into the final session.

Soybean Meal Selling

DR. R. E. SIMONSEN, Quimby, Ia., gave his personal convictions on the value of soybean oil meal as a protein feed for all forms of farm livestock, the possible market for this concentrate on Iowa farms, its merchandising possibilities and suggested sales methods. Dr. Simonsen's address is reviewed in "Feedstuffs," this number.

Soybean Seed Germination

R. A. NAHLER, Scotch Grove, Ia., urged all delegates to foster germination tests on seed soybeans. "We've been in a habit of planting beans that germinate around 90%," he said. "Beans are not germinating well this year, according to current germination tests. In some cases germination has dropped as low as 30%. All lots of seed beans should be tested

Iowa Warehouse Ass'n Committee



L. to R.: W. C. Fuller, Des Moines, chairman; Sam Stewart, Chariton; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; Harold Christensen, Stratford; George Rohrer, Paullina; Art Sterner, Jordan.

for germination this year, and planted accordingly, or we will have disappointing yields."

Resolutions Adopted

A RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted to approve the consolidation of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa in a new set up that eliminated the word "dealers" from the original name. The new name is Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, with dues at \$12 per year, and both grain and feed dealers in its membership.

CAREFUL STUDY of proposed warehouse legislation, with particular reference to the Fulmer Warehouse bill, was urged in another resolution.

"ED ELLISON'S suggestion that the trade cooperate with the A.A.A. and the C.C.C. in setting up district meetings for passing out of official instructions at the same time they go to the county com'ites," was heartily approved.

ELIMINATION of "the discrimination incident to the existence of land grant rates" thru adoption of appropriate legislation was proposed, and the ass'n was urged to unite with similarly affected organizations and groups to that end.

Election of Officers

ELECTION of directors placed the following: Cecil McDonald, Sioux City; John Hinck, Corning; Walter Berger, Des Moines, and Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant, for one year; J. A. Olson, West Bend; Hugh Hale, Royal; L. C. Miller, Cedar Rapids; Gale Snedecor, Rhodes; and R. E. Walters, Harlan, for two years; Harry Dean, Iowa City; Ed Huibregtse, Monticello; Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; Gerhard Larson, Manson, and Ellis Mueller, Calamus, for three years. These 14 directors were authorized to fill out their ranks with appointment of one additional director. The board represents five firms directly engaged in the feed business, five in the grain business, and five at large, geographically representing the state.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Board Meeting

AT A BOARD meeting immediately following adjournment, Hugh Hale was continued as president, Jim Olson was made chairman, and Walter Berger, vice-chairman, of the Feed Division, Leland Miller was made chairman and Columbus Hayes, vice-chairman, of the Grain Division, and Ron Kennedy was continued as sec'y. At this meeting the board decided also that next year's meeting will be held in the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., but the dates will be moved up to Jan. 7 and 8.

Convention Notes

REGISTRATION totalled nearly 400, not counting those who failed to apply at the registration desk for badges, where Ron Kennedy's efficient sec'y, Mrs. Frances Huddleston, was aided by a staff from the Des Moines convention bureau.

A LOUD-SPEAKER system, carefully manned, made speakers easily heard. Connected with a loud speaker outside the convention room, it furnished an efficient means of quickly assembling the business sessions.



Chairman W. C. Fuller, Des Moines, presiding at Iowa Warehouse Ass'n organization meeting, on left; President Hugh Hale, of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, presides at the directors' meeting, while Vice-Chairman Columbus Hayes of the grain division gives him close attention.

DES MOINES OATS PRODUCTS CO.'s key men, headed by Walt Berger, kept a room in the hotel filled with guests.

LAMSON BROS. & CO. had a parlor just around the corner from the meeting room, fitted with a wire to give continuous quotations, where tired conventioners found a warm welcome from Art Torkelson and Geo. E. Booth, and could sit down and smoke Lamson Bros.' cigars and cigarettes.

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.'s active group of representatives offered cigars, cigarettes, pencils, key chains, and refreshments. Kenny Pierce, Bob Swensen and Sig Steensen did honors. Sig is an admiring "papa."

LINE ELEVATOR interests held their traditional breakfast on Wednesday with 25 seated at the tables and discussing line house problems. Prominent in the discussion was elevator operating costs, with all agreeing their records showed no possibility of covering costs of handling a bushel of corn on 2c.

CARGILL, INC., interests had a small convention of their own, with Lou Crosby, John Klengen, and Bob Ray down from Minneapolis; V. A. Lake, and Frank Drummy, from Omaha; Loren Johnson from Kansas City; Don Kleitsch from St. Louis, and W. D. Smith from Cedar Rapids.

VISITING ladies (40 of them) were royally entertained thru the efforts of the Ladies' Entertainment com'ite of seven, headed by Mrs. C. M. Stormes. They attended a tea Tuesday afternoon, saw "Broadway Melody" Wednesday afternoon, and attended the banquet, entertainment, and dance Wednesday evening. In the course of the entertainment they were loaded with gifts.

Machinery Exhibits

STRONG-SCOTT MANUFACTURING CO. had no exhibit, but Jim Hardters was everywhere at once.

T. E. IBBERTSON CO. A cut-away model of a modern Ibbertson elevator and feed mill. Tom and E. E. Ibbertson in charge.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BURO. A Steinlite moisture tester, Brown-Duvel moisture tester, testing buckets and scales, spouting, buckets, and supplies. J. C. Kintz in charge.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Dial with automatic printer, a type registering beam, platform scales, truck scales, packing scales, enclosed motors. In charge were A. N. Eastman, H. H. Ingram, V. G. Ziemer, and E. E. Clemens.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS.

Renewable spout bottoms, and a working model of a Gerber double distributor. A. W. Gerber explained.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO. Dust tight switches, enclosed GE motors, Link Belt speed reducers, chains and sprockets. R. B. Myers and Howard E. Devine in charge.

SOWEIGH SCALE CO. Exhibit of scale beam, scale bearings and knife edges. Joe Sowa and E. Berry in charge.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. A grain conditioner, and a demonstrator of the double air duct aspirator. B. O. Overland and C. F. Pierson in charge.

R. R. HOWELL CO. Perfection feeder, scalper and magnetic separator, a cabinet display of Link Belt motorized speed reducer. E. W. Mueller in charge.

HART-CARTER CO. Rosco-Ajax oat huller and a barley and oat separator. Cliff St. Cyr and Edward Schatz in charge.

GLOBE MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Large blue prints and sketches of its latest achievement in modernizing truck lifts, a sturdy device that travels on tracks laid at the sides of the driveway floor. Explaining it were C. A. Wells and F. R. Johnson.

CARL YOUNGLOVE represented the Younglove Construction Co.

Seeds

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON. Grass seeds, hybrid corn seed, inoculants, a seed grain treating machine. E. H. Sexauer, E. C. Clark, B. W. Jay, L. A. Boswell, L. J. Wahl, in charge.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Samples of seeds and feeds collected by inspectors, with the analysis attached. Examples of misbranding. Noxious weeds and noxious weed seed displays. O. N. LaFollette in charge.

NITRAGIN CO., INC. Legume inoculation. C. A. Thomas and R. W. Kanitz in charge.

Feed Specialties and Concentrates

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO. Samples of soybean meal, sacks showing the Staley brand, a display showing the breakdown of soybeans into products. L. "Joe" Culp in charge.

PENNSYLVANIA and MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS railroads. A combined soybean exhibit showing photographs of growing beans, of processing, and samples of soybean products including plastics. Lee H. Landis and C. E. Hull in charge.

IOWA LIMESTONE CO. Calcium for feed. R. C. Fletcher and C. H. Young in charge.

SARGENT & CO. The Sargent brands for livestock and poultry feeds. Tom G. Dyer, Frank Argo, W. G. Ellet, J. A. Gay, A. E., E. I., and W. I. Sargent on duty.

IOWA FEED CO. Produlac, dried whey, wheat germ oil, and other feed specialties. C. M. "Stormy" Stormes, Ira M. Kyhl, Carroll Swanson, Charles Devers, and Wayne Robinson in charge.

LAPP LABORATORIES. Emphasized molasses blockettes and blocks that act as tonic, appetizer and stimulant for cattle and hogs, and "Hygeno" poultry litter. W. H. Lapp, Lee Thomas, and W. F. Waller in charge.

In Attendance

COUNTRY SHIPPERS from Iowa points (arranged alphabetically by towns) were August A. Carstens, Ackley; Vern Danilson, Adel; Charles Wood, Albert City; Lloyd Rubenbauer, Albion; Kenneth Brendt, Allison; Edgar Schuelke, Alta; James Gilchrist, Ames; H. O.



L. to R.: Chairman Jim Olson, West Bend, of the ass'n's feed division; Speaker R. E. Simonsen, Quimby, who discussed soybeans; Walt Berger, Des Moines, vice-chairman of feed division.

Beadle, Atlantic; Buck Howard, Auburn; A. J. Fraser, Aurelia;

W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Hoyt E. Buttolph, Bennett; A. C. Jurgensen, Blairstown; V. R. Dillavou, Bondurant; Carl Danilson, Boone; J. J. Feldman, Breda;

Ellis Mueller, Calamus; Francis Day, California Junction; John Meherns, Calumet; C. L. Knox, Casey; Clayton Stewart, Chariton; Wm. T. Otto, Carroll; J. S. Stewart, Earl Tongate, and Stanley Tomke, Clarion; Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; F. E. Lyons, Jr., Clinton; Melvin E. Mundt, Clutier; R. F. Agar, Colfax; J. E. Hale, Collins;

J. F. and Wayne Miller, Dakota City; John Burnett, Dallas Center; O. H. Joy, Dewitt; W. E. Whitney, Dysart; Howard Helgevoid, Eagle Grove; S. J. Strong, Earlham; E. S. Cole, Emmetsburg; O. H. Johnson, Essex;

Wm. Behle, Fairfax; Max Belz, Faulkner; Ed Tiedeman, Fonda; Lyle Lorensen, Garwin; John Sampson, and Harry Jenks, Gilman; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; W. H. Hubbard, Goodell; E. J. Bruntlett, Gowrie; Steve Gamble, Granger; Bert Pooley, Greene; Theo. Moler, Grundy Center; R. B. Mann, Hartley; Ed. Welp, Haverhill; A. J. Graham, Herring; Don Adams, Highway (Webster City p.o.); H. C. Criswell, and E. H. Felton, Indianola; Wm. Bottke, Iowa Falls; Fred Ruhs, Irwin; G. R. Clark, Jamaica; Elmer and Frank Milligan, Jefferson; A. E. Kalseim, Jewell; A. Sterner, Jordan; R. C. Fleck, Kilduff;

L. H. Adams, Lake City; E. W. Scott, Lakeview; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; Norman Lackore, Leland; J. F. Gebers, Lincoln; J. Lindebak, Luverne;

Carl Lundahl, Madrid; Gerhard Larson, Manson; Irvin Ford, Marion; H. O. Boots, Marne; C. K. Gordon, Martelle; John Huibregtse, Matlock; John Nie, Mechanicsville; F. G. Wright, and E. Archer, Mediapolis; H. C. Buck, Melbourne; Milton Tesdall, Midvale (Huxley p.o.); Hugh Roberts, Moneta; E. H. Huibregtse, Monticello; Columbus Hayes, Mount Pleasant; Gage Kent, Muscatine;

Ross Gordiner, Nevada; Frank Willadson, Newell; Elmer Klinzman, New Sharon; F. R. Plank, North English; W. C. Walker, Ogden; Leo Garland, Ogden; O. A. Tuttle, Orient; Phil Blackford, Oskaloosa; Bob Froning, Parkersburg; George Rohrer, Paullina; V. Swim, Polk City;

Karl Nolin, Ralston; Ralph Dailey, Rembrandt; Gayle Snedecor, Rhodes; John Kurtz, Rinard; W. L. Swanson, Rodney; B. H. Knudston, Roland; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; Hugh Hale, Royal; Earl Galbraith, and Leo W. Williams, Sac City; R. A. Naylor, Scotch Grove; F. E. McClenahan, Shelby; Martin Johnson, Shenandoah; H. Behrends, and Paul Gadke, Stanwood; Mr. Goodman, State Center; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Harry Straight, Storm Lake; Jim Wilson, Stout; Harold Christensen, Stratford; H. J. Esch, Strawberry Point; V. Wehrle, Taintor; Robert Beale, Tama; H. E. Swartzendruber, Thor; E. J. Glentzer, Toledo;

George Schissel, Varina; E. D. Yeisley, Victor; F. S. Pierson, Villisca; Ben Paustian, Walcott; E. Anderson, Waukee; Harm Frerichs, Wellsburg; Jim Olson, West Bend; Henry Moorhead, West Branch; Perry Pearson, Pocahontas; Claude Van Gundy, Pocahontas; Lloyd Hauser, Whitten; Leonard Beissner, Williams; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Ed Olson, Woolstock; R. J. Pulley, Zearing;

COUNTRY FEED MERCHANTS (alphabetically by towns) included: W. T. Barr and C. F. Barr, Ames; Oliver Roberts, Anita; S. P. Roberts, Audubon; Frederick Brown, Atlantic; Alton J. Danner, Carroll; John Hine, Corning; A. J. Nord, Creston; H. Earl Delapp, E. T. Frith, and Gus H. Meyer, Dubuque; Charles M. Soderberg and Dale Mills, Earlham; Lawrence W. Jensen, Esterville; Wm. H. Drenan, Forest City; H. Greimann, Garnet; C. D. Reed, Guthrie Center; Harry Dean, and E. E. Gogle, Iowa City; Lee F. Pratt, Jefferson; J. O. Holdefer, Perry; Roy E. Horton, Pocahontas; E. L. Schummelpfening, Sigourney; L. E. Mosher, Storm Lake; B. R. Bohstedt, Victor;

INTERIOR BROKERS and grain solicitors were: L. A. Douglass, of E. W. Bailey & Co., Boone; A. R. Hendrickson, Clarion; Jack Levy, and Ed F. Froning, Marshalltown; Andy Anderson, Algona; Edna Samuelson, and Fred Maywald, Ames; Mr. Hemphill, Emmetsburg.

GRAIN MERCHANTISERS, brokers, feed and soybean processors, from leading market centers, included:

CEDAR RAPIDS: R. C. Booth, James Doyle, C. A. Davis, Howard S. Dale, Richard C. Jones, W. L. Musker, Leland C. Miller, W. D. Smith, Zig Salit, J. R. Ward, Steve and Tudor Wilder, Joe Sinaiko.

CENTERVILLE: H. R. Schultz, and M. M. Stevenson.

SIOUX CITY: Stanley Eales, K. D. Parkhill, E. E. Sleichter, Bob Swensen, G. H. Winter, Cecil McDonald, S. A. McMaster, and Geo. Winters.

WATERLOO: E. N. Alban, J. W. Coverdale, J. B. Fox, Walt Flumerfelt, H. E. Lyrrell, Carl G. Orsinger, Frank Ryan, Wallace E. Campbell.

OMAHA: R. R. Becker, H. R. Clark, Frank

Drummy, Guy Dristy, Del Gerdon, C. H. Hamlin, B. O. Holmquist, Adolf Mayer, E. A. Peterson, H. O. Wandel, Mr. Lake, J. L. Welsh, Charles H. Wright.

MINNEAPOLIS: Paul Q. Card, Wayne Fish, L. J. Kane, P. R. McCaull, B. O. Overland, Julian B. Seim, George W. Smith, Lou Crosby.

MILWAUKEE: Roy LaBudde.

ST. LOUIS: Pete Knowlton, Dan Mullally, Ollie Schwarz, Don Kleitsch.

FORT DODGE: Louis E. Armstrong, Frank A. Cooley, K. R. Cerbine, George Christensen, E. L. Dwyer, D. S. Fisk, J. D. Isom, Art Torkelson, Don E. Morrison, A. L. Rabiner, C. J. Simons, S. A. Steensen.

DAVENPORT: James Grennfield.

ST. JOSEPH: Dwight L. Danner.

CHICAGO: George W. Altorfer, Geo. E. Booth, Pirl Bourret, Ivan Harden, Kenneth B. Pierce, Robert Preston.

KANSAS CITY: Burgess H. Brown, E. A. Cayce, Frank Farren, Loren W. Johnson, Jack F. Leahy, Jim Young, Jack Martin.

Washington News

Wheat loans will be foreclosed after Apr. 30, the A.A.A. announced Mar. 9. The wheat will be pooled and sold by the C.C.C.

About 400,000 farmers had government wheat crop insurance when books closed Feb. 29, against 166,000 last year, on which indemnity was paid on 42,420 policies.

H.R. 7935, introduced by Mr. Haverner from California, would amend the present law by striking out the provision restricting unemployment insurance to employers of eight or more and make the law cover all employers of one or more.

H.R. 7762, introduced by Mr. McCormack of Massachusetts, will amend the unemployment compensation law to require all states to amend their unemployment compensation laws to meet minimum benefit standards higher than any that exist under any present state law. Should a state refuse to do this, its employers would be prevented from obtaining the Federal tax offset. This would mean payment of full Federal tax of three per cent plus State tax of 2.7 per cent.

Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania would restrict the bureaucracy by the enactment of a bill providing that administrative rules must be issued within one year after enactment of the statute upon which they are based; that they may be issued only after public notice and hearings; that substantially interested persons may obtain hearings upon requests for reconsideration of any rule; and that the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have authority to determine whether any rule is in conflict with the constitution or the statute under which it was issued.

The Senate appropriations subcommittee on Mar. 8 added \$297,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture bill, of which \$212,000,000 was for parity payments.

The Maritime Commission discontinued operating ships with the disposal of the Puget Sound-Orient Line to the American Mail Line, as announced Mar. 7; but is still interested as an owner and builder of ships.

Crushing the Grain Trade's Established Facilities

[Concluded from page 199]

stomach will hold. This theory breaks down if we accept the other claim that many of our people still are below the desired standard in food and clothing. It is easier to believe that much, if not all, our surplus could be absorbed if every person could enjoy a normally satisfactory diet, and be only adequately clothed.

Perhaps the solution of the farm problem lies in part away from the farm, in the areas where people need and seek work in industry, and where they will create demand for food and clothing as industry is able to pay them wages. If our national economy could only be encouraged to expand to absorb the unemployed, food and clothing demands would be increased; if industry could create a real demand for labor, some of the present actual competition in agriculture would be eased and marginal, or less profitable, areas could be abandoned.

There is another lingering belief that agriculture produces only food and clothing, when in fact the modern farm is slowly but surely becoming a production plant for industry's raw materials, just as we have harnessed the force of gas and oil. Perhaps we may yet find the day when we can drive into a filling station and order a bushel of dust for our fuel tank. Already we are using plastics, made from agricultural products, in many articles of common use. Man is beginning to take raw agricultural material apart and sort its chemicals into new combinations. It is one of the encouraging things of this year that we are now setting up laboratories for research into industrial uses for farm products.

We believe that there is some sane and long-time solution for agriculture outside the arena of partisan politics. We encourage every attempt toward this solution, and we will continue to offer every help toward correction of the agricultural question, as long as that correction does not turn toward political expediency.



New Feed Mill and Elevator of Clay Syler, North Manchester, Ind.
[See facing page]

Clay Syler Builds a Feed Plant

A complete feed grinding and mixing plant has been built by Clay Syler on the north end of his 30,000 bu. elevator along the Pennsylvania railroad in North Manchester, Ind.

The 24x34 ft. frame, steel-clad structure coincides with the contour of the elevator. It looks like an addition to the elevator, its driveway an extension of the elevator driveway. Actually the plant is a complete unit in itself, with its own dump sink, its own elevating legs, its own sheller and grinding bins.

In the basement of the new structure is a Blue Streak hammer mill, and a Western corn sheller. On the first floor of the plant is a Blue Streak twin-screw feed mixer with capacity to handle a ton of ground ingredients at a time. Set flush at a convenient spot in a maple-floor of the workroom is the deck of a 2,000 lb. Fairbanks dormant scale.

The bins above the work floor hold grain elevated for grinding and feed for sacking. One big bulk bin serves as a garner for ground material, and bulk feed is spouted direct into the farmer's wagon or truck in driveway.

Grain for grinding is received in the driveway. Bulk lots are dumped into the receiving sink, which has a variable speed drag to control the feed of ear corn into the custom sheller, or grists that go direct to the grinder. This drag also feeds into the boot of the grain leg.

The mill has two legs, one has 4x6 inch cups and is used to elevate small grain. The other has 5x8 inch cups and is known as the cob leg. Each leg is driven by a 3 h.p. motor in the cupola, thru a gear reduction unit, and the headshaft of each leg turns on roller bearings to reduce power requirements.

Grain is distributed from the grain leg into bins in the feed plant, from which it may be spouted to the grinder in the basement, or it can be drawn off thru sacking spouts to the work-floor. Cobs are elevated to a bin over the driveway for easy loading into trucks or wagons.

Dust from the feed plant's corn sheller, and from the big sheller in the main elevator, is piped to a collector over a dust bin in the feed plant.

Sacked lots of grain for grinding are taken in at a door from the driveway into the feed plant, and dumped thru a special spout into the receiving sink.

Sacked grists and sacked custom mixed feed

is delivered to customers thru a door at the end of the grinding room which constitutes a loading dock at truck-bed height. Deliveries at this point keep the driveway clear of vehicles and leaves it free to take in additional work.

Hand trucks used in moving sacked feeds to the loading door have rubber tires and ball or roller bearings which save the energies of the workmen, and reduce wear and tear on the hardwood floor.

While the feed plant is an independent unit, a passage is cut thru from the workfloor to the workfloor of the main elevator, and another passageway at the binfloor makes a second convenient passageway. The Sidney manlift in the elevator thus serves the feed plant, tho the feed plant also has a stairway at one side for passage from the leg heads to the basement.

The dormant scale in the workroom of the feed plant is used also to weigh sacked feeds. Grinding received in bulk is weighed at the elevator's 15 ton truck scale at the office.

Quick communication between the office, the feed plant, the coal yard and key points in the elevator is maintained with a Philco inter-communication loud speaking system.

Feeds are not new to Clay Syler, who operates elevators at Liberty Mills, Silver Lake, and Packertown, as well as North Manchester, Ind. He has manufactured feeds at his Liberty Mills elevator for a number of years. "Sterling" is the brand name applied to the entire line, which includes poultry mashes and scratch feeds, hog and pig feeds and dairy feeds. The same brand is being applied to the feeds he is manufacturing in the new plant at North Manchester.

In addition to his own line of feeds, and his custom grinding, Clay Syler handles the Master Mix line of concentrates and some yeast feed concentrates in the feed division of his farm supply business.

Live stock farmers are 3 to 1 against government control of production and subsidizing of farmers, according to 200,000 replies to a questionnaire on four major phases of government policy, reported by the Breeder's Gazette. The replies showed 26% in favor of production control, 74% opposed. To the question, "Would you give up all farm benefit payments in the interest of a balanced budget?" 77% voted "yes," and only 23% voted "no."

The Grain Dealer's Liability

H. L. Kennicott, secretary of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, answered the following questions asked at the annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

What liability does the grain dealer have on account of hired truckers, and how can it be insured?

Ans.: He may be liable for injuries to the driver if there is no direct compensation insurance, in which case his own compensation policy will cover his legal liability for the trucking as a part of grain elevator operations. He may be liable for injuries to the public, for coverage of which he would need a hired car policy if there were no direct insurance that extended coverage to him.

A grain dealer has hired some carpenters by the day to build a new feed warehouse next door to the elevator. What is his insurance situation?

Ans.: His own compensation policy will cover but at rates and minimum premium appropriate to the construction. (It might be cheaper to engage a contractor with insurance of his own!) His own public liability policy will not cover; he will need to have it endorsed to cover or will need to secure a separate policy to cover.

The owner of a line of country elevators on the first of the year made a partnership arrangement with his local managers. How does this affect his compensation and liability insurance?

Ans.: It will relieve him of compensation liability and premium payment on account of the partner, if the partner is really a partner. It will not so relieve him if the so-called partner is (and often the case is thus) really only an employee on a share-profit or bonus basis with a drawing account that is really a salary. It will not relieve him of any liability insurance premium payment except as the payroll of a co-partner for premium computation purposes is fixed as \$2,000.

If a grain dealer also owns a farm what insurance problems are involved if he transfers labor between his elevator and his farm?

Ans.: He has no coverage under the compensation policy on his grain elevator operations for accidents to employees in connection with his farm operations even though the employee injured regularly works at the elevator. Liability for injury to farm laborers is employers' liability at common law unless application of the Compensation Act has been duly elected.

What insurance coverage is needed on a portable corn-sheller?

Ans.: The grain dealer's public liability policy covers off the premises as well as on and will cover the sheller out on a farm while shelling the corn owned by the grain dealer. For custom shelling a separate contractor's liability policy is required. Coverage of the sheller while in transit requires an automobile liability policy.

If an employee has an accident in his own car while selling feed, how about the liability and insurance coverage of the grain dealer?

Ans.: A claim might be made against the grain dealer, coverage for which would have to be under the extended coverage provision of the employee's automobile policy (if he has one), or under a non-ownership automobile liability policy.

If a grain dealer uses his own men to repaint the elevator, are there any insurance arrangements that should be made?

Ans.: This is maintenance work and should fall under the classification of "grain elevator operations" in both compensation and public liability policies without endorsement.

If the local manager of a line elevator spends most of his time in the office and on the road, what rate should be paid for his compensation insurance?

Ans.: The compensation classification of [Continued to page 210.]



Work floor of Clay Syler's Feed Mill at North Manchester, Ind.
[See facing page]

Grain Carriers

The estimated weight of grain doors has been reduced from 60 to 55 pounds.

Branch lines abandoned by the railroads in 1939 totaled 1,783 miles. Since 1916, 23,892 miles have been abandoned.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Tidewater Transportation Co. is building a grain barge at Attalia to move wheat from Umatilla and Port Kelley.

Albany, N. Y.—The Stokes-Shaver proposal for elimination of the constitutional provision against tolls on the state canals was the subject of a hearing recently.

Tulsa, Okla.—Shippers met here Mar. 6 to plan proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the alleged discriminatory freight rates in the Southwest.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,223 cars during the week ending Feb. 24, against 28,879 cars during the like week of 1939, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—The Wheeler-Lea omnibus transportation bill which passed both houses last year is still in conference. Opposition to its regulation of water carriers is developing.

Abandonment of 40 miles of branch from Corsicana to Hillsboro, Tex., has been permitted the St. Louis Southwestern by the I. C. C. The road was built in 1888 to serve an agricultural district.

Abandonment of 118 miles of the Gilmore & Pittsburgh R. R. from Armstead, Mont., to Salmon and Gilmore, Idaho, is before the I. C. C. Residents of the valley, 5,000 in number, would be without railroad service.

Oswego, N. Y.—The Oswego elevator handled 15,047,435 bus. last year compared with 26,788,673 in 1938, but operations were profitable despite the decline. Net revenue was \$29,336 against \$44,355 the previous year.—G. E. T.

Abandonment of 137.49 miles of main track and 19 miles of other track is requested by the Indiana Railroad, thru Receiver Bowman Elder. The lines are the Indianapolis-Ft. Wayne and the Muncie-New Castle. In the first nine months of 1939 the Indianapolis-Ft. Wayne line had a deficit of \$51,322.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Board of Transport Commissioners has dismissed the complaint by the United Grain Growers, Ltd., against the rule effective Sept. 15 last by the Railway Ass'n of Canada that it would be impossible to furnish 40-ton cars on orders for 30-ton, or 50-ton cars on orders for 40-ton.

By 6 to 5 the I. C. C., in No. 28153, increases rates in North Dakota on grain, grain products and seeds. The state rates averaged only 75.8 per cent of interstate rates. A representative of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n testified the increase would result in a loss to the rails, by grain moving by truck.

Seattle, Wash.—The Columbia River is developing as a grain carrying stream. Port districts have been formed at many points to provide grain loading facilities, among them Vancouver, Camas, Hood River, Wasco, Gilliam, The Dalles, Big Eddy, Arlington, Blalock, Roosevelt, Umatilla, Cold Springs and Port Kelley.

Springfield, Ill.—Sec'y of State Edward J. Hughes announced Mar. 4 that an agreement had been effected with Wisconsin for reciprocity in motor vehicle licensing. Passenger vehicles will have full privileges, and common and contract trucks will enjoy reciprocity only when interstate operations are confined to municipalities contiguous to the state line.

Abandonment of 102.8 miles of road of the M. & St. L. between Conde and Alaska, S. D., is recommended by Examiner J. S. Pritchard. It has been operated since July 1, 1908, and serves 21 grain elevators, mostly filled with wheat under government loan. The railroad will operate a truck service on the parallel highway.

The yacht North Star, bought two years ago for the use of Major General Thos. Q. Ashburn for \$20,000, was sold Feb. 19 for \$3,205.60, as C. C. Thompson, successor to Ashburn as president of the government's Inland Waterways Corporation says "the boat can not profitably be used in the regular operations of the Corporation."

A rate of 7c per 100 lbs. on corn grits from Kankakee to Battle Creek is not unlawful the I. C. C. has decided; and N. Y. C. tariff under suspension may go into effect. The railroad will earn \$70 per car. The argument was that if not permitted, the General Foods Corporation would purchase trucks for the movement, taking finished foods back from Battle Creek to Chicago or Indianapolis.

Robert Taries, assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania, told the Railroad Carrier Industry Com'te which is empowered under the wage and hour act to order an increase to a minimum of 40 cents an hour, that 7,118 men or 17.1 per cent of all track laborers would be displaced by machinery if the minimum wage were increased. Testimony was presented that many Southern branch lines would have to be abandoned under a 40-cent minimum wage.

Buffalo, N. Y.—To set the stage for a repetition in 1940 of the unprecedented export grain rush thru Buffalo last year, the Buffalo Corn Exchange has asked the railroads to lower their rates this summer and fall to 6 cents a bushel on wheat moving by rail to New York City. The request for the minimum rate now permitted by the I. C. C. has been filed with the traffic executives' com'te of the Trunk Line Railroads' Ass'n. The present grain charge is 7.3 cents a bushel and the rate last year was 5 cents.—G. E. T.

Toledo, O.—Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y of the Board of Trade, announces that the complaint of the Toledo Board of Trade v. the B & O R. R. Co. has been set for hearing at the Hotel Secor, Mar. 28. This is the complaint of the Toledo grain interests, requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish rates on exlake-export grain from Toledo to Baltimore on the same basis as now in effect from Buffalo to Baltimore; and at the same time establish rates on export-exlake grain from Toledo to other North Atlantic ports on a related basis to the Baltimore rate.

The Grain Dealer's Liability

[Continued from page 209.]

"grain elevator operation" specifically reads "including local managers" and their payroll must be rated under that classification.

If live stock take sick and die after eating a batch of feed, is the dealer liable and does his insurance cover?

Ans.: The grain dealer might be held liable for negligence in the preparation of the feed, in which case he would have coverage only if he had insurance for "product liability."

After being chased away, some children sneaked back and one was injured on the manlift. How about the grain dealer's liability and insurance?

Ans.: Children are lacking in experience and judgment, and the jury might hold against the grain dealer on the grounds that he did not sufficiently protect the children against

Supply Trade

"He who whispers down a well
About the things he has to sell
Will never glean the golden dollars
Like him who climbs a tree and hollers."

Chicago, Ill.—McKenzie-Hague Co. has opened an office in the Monadnock Bldg. with I. H. Faleide in charge.

Indianapolis, Ind.—J. Q. Smythe, who represented the S. Howes Co. in this territory for a great many years, died Mar. 10.

Elmhurst, Ill.—Chas. McPherson, son of A. D. McPherson, representative of the Huntley Mfg. Co., was married Feb. 14 to Ellen Welch.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Newell Construction & Machinery Co., operated by Charles E. Newell and his sons, Dale and LeMars, is moving into a large 3-story brick building on an adjoining property they purchased following a fire that partially destroyed their old warehouse and shop.

Washington, D. C.—The executive board of the National Ass'n of Silo Manufacturers recently passed a resolution that the association "adopt and recommend reenforcing schedules for farm silos for corn, grass or other forage crops, in accord with data, findings and chart entitled 'Silo Investigations' as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Chicago, Ill.—P. V. Moulder, assistant domestic sales manager, International Harvester Co., has noted a decided improvement in general business conditions since the first of the year. Figures should even be better than those of 1939, he said, when total International new truck registrations were 66,048 as against 55,836 for 1938 or an increase of 18.29 per cent.

Toledo, O.—Important and timely suggestions concerning motor truck scales and National Bureau of Standards regulations are contained in a brochure now being issue by the Toledo Scale Co. Included also are pictorial illustrations of the mechanical features of representative models in the three new motor truck scale lines Toledo is introducing. The Toledo Scale Co. has been engaged in the production of motor truck weighing devices since the inception of the motor truck industry, but 1940 will be the first year it has extended its manufacturing program to cover all the needs of motor carriers.

The rise to \$1.07¼ for May wheat at Chicago Feb. 23 brought on heavy selling by farmers to make sure of the handsome profits obtainable by redeeming wheat pledged with the government for loans.

their own folly. Coverage by insurance would require elevator insurance on the manlift.

Has the grain dealer any cause for worry if the switch engine injures an automobile-load of people crossing his sidetrack?

Ans. Many railroad leases and sidetrack agreements (binding on successors and assignees as well as original lessees) require the grain dealer to assume certain of the railroad's liability. This assumed liability is covered only if the grain dealer has insurance for "contractual liability."

If \$100.00 is paid as a contract price for some repairs done by a local carpenter with one helper, who will pay the compensation to the widow if the helper falls and is killed?

Ans.: If the local carpenter has compensation insurance his carrier will pay, but if not and the grain dealer is liable on the "sub-contractor" theory, then the grain dealer's compensation carrier will pay, with the right of recovery against the carpenter as "subcontractor."

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Arkadelphia Milling Co. plant, capitalized at \$200,000, has been bought by two Ouachita College students for \$33. The flour and meal mill, idle for about six years, is situated on 32 acres in the city limits. The plant contains a large elevator and a five-story mill building. In 1939 when taxes, penalties and costs had reached \$363.33, the property was declared forfeited for non-payment of taxes and sold to the state. However, the Chancery Court has not yet confirmed the sale to the state, thus the owners have the right to redeem the property.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

El Centro, Cal.—The Sones Lumber Co. has purchased the Cavin Lumber & Grain Co. business, founded 24 years ago.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will establish a plant for crushing and refining flaxseed and other vegetable seeds here on Bandini Blvd.

Hayward, Cal.—C. Whitted and Herman Dobbel have purchased the Meyer Grain Co. and are carrying on the business as the Hayward Feed & Fuel Co.

Hynes, Cal.—Resumption of normal operations was undertaken by feed mills and stores in the Hynes-Clearwater district Feb. 23 in spite of the wrangle in progress between A. F. L.-C. I. O. unions over leadership.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention here April 18, 19 and 20. R. A. Mayer has been appointed general convention chairman. Headquarters have not been chosen but the ass'n has been assured by the railroads that members will be granted reduced rates to Los Angeles from any point in the state.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The central board of the wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta sent a resolution to the Dominion government at Ottawa recently urging a further payment of 10c a bu. on wheat of the 1939 crop before the advent of the 1940 seeding. Under the provisions of the guarantee on wheat of the 1939 crop farmers normally would receive no other payment in addition to the initial sum on the basis of 70c a bu. on No. 1 northern at Fort William up to 5,000 bus. unless the Canadian Wheat Board showed a profit after July 31, 1940.

Fort William, Ont.—John Murie, 76, pioneer in the early grain industry here, died Feb. 28 in the hospital to which he was taken seven weeks before, seriously ill. His employment in the industry started in April, 1888, employed for the first four years in Port Arthur. He saw service in elevator A, the first elevator here, and in 1902 was promoted to general superintendent of C. P. R. elevators, A, B, C and D, a position he held for many years. In 1917 he joined the staff here of the Federal Grain Co., and continued with that company until his retirement about five years ago.

Fort William, Ont.—Following the majority report of the Board of Conciliation after its investigation of the dispute between Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., the Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., and others and their employees, grain elevator employees at the Head of the Lakes are willing to resume negotiations with the elevator operators altho the employees are said to be dissatisfied with many of the terms in the report. Action of the Department of Labor in getting the two parties together is now being awaited, it was stated, and it is desired to have the matter disposed of as quickly as possible.

Vineland, Ont.—The feed mill and flour and feed store of Charles Bauer and Robert Duncan was destroyed by fire Feb. 14.

Port Colborne, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co. has been running at capacity, 13,000 bbls. a day, since the outbreak of the war.—G. E. T.

COLORADO

Dolores, Colo.—The bean warehouse of the Farmers Grain & Bean Ass'n was damaged by an exposure fire on Feb. 19.

Brush, Colo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by fire Feb. 19, believed to have originated from a hot bearing in the line shaft. John A. Fries, owner, stated the loss was covered by insurance. No grain was damaged.

Sterling, Colo.—H. M. Welsh is celebrating "open house" at his elevator, the Welsh Grain Co. plant, where a feed manufacturing unit has just been completed. In the new addition has been installed the latest type rolling and grinding equipment, included being a barley roller, corn cracker, hammermill, mixer and magnetic separator. Custom grinding, mixing and barley rolling will be done and the elevator will continue to buy and sell hay, grain and feeds. The Welsh Elevator Co. also operates an elevator at Willard.

ILLINOIS

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. is contemplating installation of a feed grinder and mixer.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Pophitt Cereal Co. began operations here Mar. 1. R. J. Woodbury is plant manager.

Lemont, Ill.—The name of the Economy Feed Store has been changed to the Nelson Supply & Hatchery. Ronald Nelson is owner.

Palestine, Ill.—Miesenhelder Mill & Elevator is installing a Forster Mixer and will probably buy a new hammermill in the near future.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Grain & Milling Co. is installing two elevator legs, also two garner bins to improve its cleaning facilities.

Plano, Ill.—The Plano Farmers Grain Co. entertained 182 stockholders and business associates at a roast beef dinner at Woodman Hall recently.

Peoria, Ill.—The 47th annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7, at the Pere Marquette Hotel.

Adair, Ill.—Glen Sayers entered on his duties as manager of the Bader & Co. elevator Mar. 1, succeeding B. F. Long who resigned. Mr. Long, who held the position for three years, returned to his farm.

Galva, Ill.—A new type coal conveyor operated by a 5-h.p. motor, for unloading coal from freight cars into trucks or onto coal piles has been installed in the yards at the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator.

Steward, Ill.—The grand jury returned an indictment against C. V. Herrmann, manager of the Steward Co-operative Elevator Co., in which he is charged with the issuance of checks with intent to defraud. The elevator closed Sept. 14, 1939, and was taken over that day by the Lee County Grain Co., of Amboy.

Seatonville, Ill.—Remodeling of the office of the Northwestern Grain & Live Stock Co. is under way. The improvements include refinishing the interior, construction of some merchandise cabinets, installing a new counter with glass front for display purposes, and building a private office of Mgr. A. J. Torri.

Champaign, Ill.—Co-operating marketing was the topic under discussion at a recent meeting of directors and managers of farmer elevators in Champaign County. G. W. Baxter spoke of modern trends and problems in moving grain. A. E. Burwash and Frank Haines talked on the subject of terminal co-operative grain marketing.

Decatur, Ill.—Contracts for the construction of 42 grain storage tanks at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons plant were awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., W. L. Shellabarger, manager of the Kellogg soy bean division, announced. Work will start the latter part of this month. The 42 new tanks, to be 115 ft. high, will be the first step in an expansion program announced early this year.

Belvidere, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. will erect a building at Buchanan and Whitney Sts., to be used as a combination office, show room and warehouse. It will be a one-story structure of steel and brick. The old scale house, ice house and blacksmith shop now occupying the site will be removed and it is hoped to have construction well under way by early spring. Andrew J. Barney is manager of the company.

North Henderson, Ill.—Damages of \$7,381 was awarded five plaintiffs by a circuit court jury recently at Galesburg, against the defendant in the action, the North Henderson Grain Co. The sum was found by the jurors to be the value of the corn which the plaintiffs left at the defendant concern's elevator in 1934 and which the complaint charged the elevator disposed of without the consent or knowledge of the plaintiffs. The award includes interest on the principal.

Danvers, Ill.—Thirty-seven hundred bus. of C. C. C. corn poured from the Danvers Farmers Elevator Co.'s corn crib when the west side of that structure burst out Feb. 10, spewing the grain about the wet, muddy ground for a distance of 60 ft. As much as could be salvaged was trucked to the main elevator for storage. The 42x30x18-ft. crib had been reinforced before the corn was placed in it last fall. The company also constructed a 21,000-bu. capacity grain storage tank last year.

Springfield, Ill.—Contending the new Illinois Truck Act was unconstitutional and discriminatory, a small group of operators are attacking the validity of the law. State officials were enjoined Mar. 1 from enforcing the new law against the group by a temporary injunction order signed by Judge Victor Hemphill in Sangamon County Circuit Court. The injunction, however, applies only to Lon E. Martin and Harry Miller, Taylorville; Sidney J. Williams of the Ready Trucking Co., Chicago, and the Certified Motor Carriers, and will not prevent the state from proceeding to enforce the regulatory law against other truckers in the state. Enforcement of the law scheduled to begin Feb. 28, was postponed until April 1 because the rush to comply with safety and insurance requirements had overburdened the newly established motor carriers division.

Springfield, Ill.—There is nothing more commendable than the guarantee of security and sustenance for the old and unemployed citizens of any nation, the unfortunate individuals who, thru one reason or another, are deprived of the very necessities of life, but when this security is bought at the expense of the very individuals it pretends to protect and aid, one must admit that something is radically wrong, not with what is undertaken, but the method of its doing. Analyzing many of the laws thrust upon our people supposedly to attain security for the unfortunate and underprivileged, the thought cannot be routed that those enacting these laws are using the merit of the alleged purpose as a smoke screen for the selfish promotion and support of a very dangerous form of government, buracracy—that in the end will not only devour the underprivileged, but the privileged as well. When business is taxed in the phase of penalty for having attempted to absorb even a small portion of the unemployed such as the Illinois Unemployment Act now does, one can not but wonder who really is to be benefited, the unemployed or the buracrats. The unemployment problem rather than being helped is intensified with such stringent legislation as the present Unemployment Act of Illinois.—C.C.H.

INDIANA

Galva, Ill.—Roy Schuett, working for the last 10 years at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., at Kewanee, where Frank Martin is manager, has opened a feed store here, handling Ralston-Purina live stock and poultry feeds.

Warsaw, Ill.—With the three-year-old dispute between the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co. over the right of the grain company to build a conveyor runway to the Mississippi River bank in order that it might ship grain by water, still unsettled, the grain company, still determined to provide means of getting its grain from the elevator to the river bank that it had hit upon the method. Following a court injunction restraining it from doing any work on the railroad's 100-ft. right of way, the company contracted with a steel company to build a conveyor runway over the right of way without actually doing any work on the railroad property. This work had been in progress for several days; a large tower had been set up and from it an arm of steel was built which extended 26 feet over the right of way when the railroad company went into action. Men, working from the boom of a derrick, cut away several feet of the steel frame over railroad property. In spite of this interruption, however, steel men continue to build, and where opportunity presents, railroad men continue to cut, and it is anybody's guess as to what the outcome will be.

CHICAGO NOTES

Edward P. Barry, 38, grain broker long with Bartlett, Frazier Co., and a member of the Board of Trade since 1933, was buried Mar. 2.

A special course in grain grading and analysis will be inaugurated Mar. 13 by the Grain Exchange Institute for a limited number of students.

A reduction of from 5 to 3 per cent in the rate of interest on the \$1,578,400 of second mortgage real estate bonds on the Board of Trade property has been requested.

Trading ceased on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade for one minute at noon Mar. 6 in memory of James C. Murray, the exchange's former president, who died in Florida.

New members admitted to membership in the Board of Trade recently included Charles N. Bonges, Bonges Grain & Supply Co., Ottawa, Ill.; Frederic B. Carr, pres., Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Gordon R. Swanson, Downers Grove, Ill.; Robert J. Dalton, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Harold C. Banks, sec'y-treas., Terminal Grain Co., Bloomington, Ill.; and Thos. V. Fenelon, with Gardiner B. Van Ness, Jr., Robert E. Kersting, and Gregory L. Quinn, all of Chicago.

Elmer C. Kimball, until Feb. 23 a member of the Board of Trade, who was recently charged by the Sec'y of Agriculture with violation of the Commodity Exchange Act, was granted a postponement of the hearing scheduled for Feb. 26 because of illness. The complaint alleges that "Kimball * * * on various dates after Dec. 15, 1939, including Dec. 16, 19 and 20, 1939 * * * willfully and knowingly * * * became the buyer in respect to selling orders and the seller in respect to buying orders" for transactions which he executed for customers on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chester J. Alger, director of the Chicago office of the Corn Products Refining Co., was elected president of the Argo State bank. He has been with the Corn Products Refining Co. since 1904. Starting as office boy he became cost accountant and manufacturing department manager. As a member of the dust explosion prevention committee of the National Fire Prevention Ass'n, Mr. Alger contributed heavily to the ten-year record of no lives lost from explosions in the starch industry. In 1916, when accident prevention work was in its infancy, he conducted the Corn Products campaign that reduced the number of lost-time accidents from 478 in 1918 to 16 in 1932. Mr. Alger serves as president of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

De Soto, Ind.—L. E. Leavell recently installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Burket, Ind.—Burket Elevator Co. installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Evansville, Ind.—A cyclone on March 2 damaged Igleheart Bros.' mill to the extent of about \$2,000.—W.B.C.

Gilman (Alexandria R.F.D.), Ind.—The Gilman Grain Co. will shortly make extensive improvements to its plant.—A.E.L.

Durbin (Noblesville p.o.), Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. is installing a new 1½-ton feed mixer which will replace a smaller mixer.—A.E.L.

Aroma (Atlanta R.F.D. 1), Ind.—A new feed mill is being built here by Berlin Rogers, who with two sons, will operate the plant.—A.E.L.

Elwood, Ind.—A new hammer mill was installed in the Kiefer Grain & Feed Co. elevator recently, making two hammer mill units in this plant.—A.E.L.

Tipton, Ind.—Master Feed & Supply Co. has completed its feed mill, installing a combined sheller and a 50 h.p. hammermill, also a Big Chief Corn Cutter and Grader.

Yeoman, Ind.—Wm. Smock has rebuilt his corn cleaner, removing shaft and spokes. This avoids chokes so that it will handle the machine picked corn that is very husky.

Frankton, Ind.—The Welborn Holland Co., owned and operated by R. E. Welborn and Richard Holland, held a formal opening Feb. 28 in the modern elevator office into which it recently moved.

Martinsville, Ind.—The warehouse of the Martinsville Milling Co. was damaged by fire Feb. 26. This is the same warehouse that was damaged by fire a few months ago. Origin of the blaze is unknown.

Shadeland (Lafayette p.o.), Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is remodeling the elevator it purchased, installing a gasoline engine, doing away with steam power. It also installed a single phase electric motor on its McMillin Truck Dump.

Evansville, Ind.—Operations of the American Soya Products Corp., a subsidiary of Mead Johnson Co., which made soybean flour of special value to diabetics, have been suspended temporarily according to Lambert D. Johnson, president.

Evansville, Ind.—The Charles Nunn & Sons Milling Co. will complete an expansion program May 1. A new diesel power and light plant, new three-story storage building, a modern office and new machinery are included. Production will be doubled.

Battle Ground, Ind.—Charles Lewis (Tot) Chenoweth, 47, manager of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. elevator, died Feb. 19 in the St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lafayette. He had been ill only a few days and submitted to an operation on the day of his death.

Lafayette, Ind.—The first of a series of four grain grading schools to be held under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n assisted by Prof. Robbins of Purdue University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be held at Purdue University on March 18 and 19. A second will be held either at Ft. Wayne or Marion on Mar. 21 and 22. The third school will be held in Indianapolis on Mar. 25 and 26 and the last at Vincennes or Evansville on Mar. 28 and 29.

Wolcottville, Ind.—With the arrest Mar. 2 of Leo C. Theurer, 36, of Portland, Ind., captured when he was allegedly attempting to crack the safe at the Wolcottville Elevator Co. elevator, burglaries at the Stroh (Ind.) Grain Co. elevator and the Grover Hill, O., elevator have been solved. When arrested, he had with him a device for measuring the moisture content of grain which was taken from the safe of the Grover Hill elevator in a robbery perpetrated the night of Feb. 27. A fight between Theurer and Night Marshal Tim Louthan, Theurer wielding a sledge hammer and Louthan his revolver, ended when Louthan shot Theurer, wounding him in the side. Theurer has a police record which includes two convictions for grand larceny and burglary. He was arraigned Mar. 4 in circuit court at Albion, charged with second degree burglary and with being a habitual criminal. Conviction on the latter count would bring a life sentence.—A. E. L.

Elwood, Ind.—W. A. Lewis & Son have installed a new McMillen Type A Truck Dump in their feed mill; also a Big Chief Corn Cutter.

Moscow (Milroy p. o.), Ind.—John Wyman, 44, prominent grain operator here for the last 10 years, died in a Shelbyville hospital Feb. 22. He had been in ill health for several years, his condition becoming serious in January when he underwent an operation.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Elevator managers and employes from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana numbering over 500 persons attended the conference held recently by the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., dealing with proper feeding of all kinds of livestock, particularly poultry.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich and his bride, the former Mrs. Ethyl L. Kuhner of Munich, who are honeymooning in Mexico City, are expected to return here about April 1. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich were married Feb. 10 at the home of Dr. A. G. Parker, president of Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

IOWA

Stuart, Ia.—Dalton Brown has opened a feed store and hatchery.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Schaaf Feed Store warehouse was damaged by fire recently.

Dixon, Ia.—The Dixon Co-operative Elevator Co. has reorganized as a non-stock enterprise.

Oakland, Ia.—William Bailey of Mound City, Mo., is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator.

Mechanicsville, Ia.—A new loading spout is being installed on the Nie Grain Co. elevator operated by John Nie.

Middletown, Ia.—The Middletown Co-operative Elevator Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for a period of twenty years.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—Mike Nelson has sold the Nelson Grain Co. to Henry Myhr, owner and operator of the Myhr Lumber & Grain Co.

Laurel, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co., which was reorganized early last fall, is now known as the Laurel Co-operative Co. John Brown is manager.

Halfa (Armstrong p. o.), Ia.—The Halfa Elevator is installing a new 20-ton, 16x9 Howe Dump Scale and will repaint the elevator and coal sheds this summer.

Marshalltown, Ia.—C. D. Roberts, formerly with the Peoria, Ill., office of Lamson Bros. & Co., is now associated with this company's office here, under Manager C. W. Kellogg.

Boxholm, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has installed a new seed treator with a capacity of 200 bus. per hour. Harold R. Lindberg is manager of the elevator.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Henry Holscher, local manager of the Davenport Elevator Co., returned to his office early this month, following nearly five weeks' absence, caused by the "flu."

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Corp. has been dissolved as a corporation and has been reorganized with individual ownership. C. M. Stormes and his wife are the sole owners.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Lake, formerly with the Des Moines Elevator Co., is now resident manager of Farroll Bros., with offices in the Des Moines building, succeeding the late C. W. Tusling.

New London, Ia.—The New London Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a new seed cleaner in its seed house. The new cleaning mill has a capacity of 100 bus. of soybeans or oats per hour.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Jack Piper of Piper Grain & Milling Co. returned to his office early this month after vacationing "way down south," taking in the ice bound beaches of Florida and the Gulf Coast.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Dean Fisk, formerly manager of the St. Louis, Mo., office of Cargill, Inc., opened his own business here on Feb. 1 under the name of Fisk Grain Co., doing a brokerage and merchandising business.

Stockton, Ia.—Walter Ruchotzke, 35, manager of the Farmers Grain Elevator Co. here, was crushed to death Mar. 9 beneath a tractor which he was driving. As he rode up the inclined approach to the scale at the elevator, a wheel slipped off the side and the tractor plunged down an 8 ft. embankment, pinning Ruchotzke underneath.

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Greene, Ia.—Wolf's Feed Mill and Albrecht's hatchery held a party the evening of Feb. 26 at which farmers and their families were present as guests. Motion pictures were shown as part of the evening's program of entertainment.

Ocheydan, Ia.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a 20x6x9-ft. steel boot, 11-inch, 5-ply Atlas Belt, 10x5-inch Calumet Cups, Howell Electric Overhead Lift and 20-ton Soweigh Scale purchased from R. R. Howell Co. The elevator is being remodeled and modernized.

Brunsville, Ia.—When Orville Livermore, 12, opened a hopper at the H. J. Harms Grain Co. elevator Feb. 24, as he played about the building with other boys, he released an avalanche of grain that buried him beneath it. Prompt rescue alone saved him from death by suffocation.

Ellsworth, Ia.—Roland Bauman of Hubbard has been hired as manager of the Ellsworth Co-operative Elevator Co., succeeding Harry B. Pitzer, who resigned after 15 years in that position. He will begin his new duties about Mar. 15. Mr. and Mrs. Pitzer plan to go to California for an indefinite stay.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Francis Day recently purchased the local elevator which he has operated under lease, from the Farm Credit Administration and will continue the business as the Loveland Elevator Co., under which name his elevators at McClelland, Loveland, Modale and California Junction also are operated.

Ralston, Ia.—Fire swept thru the Farmers Elevator here Mar. 9, causing a loss of \$50,000. The fire destroyed approximately 40,000 of the 65,000 bus. of corn stored in the elevator. Carl Nolin, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, owner, estimated the damage a total loss. A lack of water hampered fighting the fire.—J. C. K.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Benjamin W. Jump, son of W. H. Jump, manager of the local office of James E. Bennett & Co., has been named first alternate to one of the two vacancies for this district at West Point. If Quintus C. Atkinson, of Davenport, principal appointee, fails to make the grade, Jump gets his chance. And we hope he gets it.

Hobarton (Algona p. o.), Ia.—The Hobarton Farmers Elevator Co. was jubilant with just cause when, at its recent meeting, it made its last payment of a debt that at one time threatened to bankrupt the enterprise and, it is said, once ran up as high as \$40,000. With the "decks cleared" the company, under the efficient management of Raymond Reid, goes into 1940 with confidence and enthusiasm.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Sheldon, reorganized in 1935 when, at that time, it had a mortgaged indebtedness of \$28,000, at its annual meeting recently announced this had been reduced to \$7,284.45. It was voted to rotate directorships in such a manner that after serving two consecutive terms a director would be dropped automatically from the board for one year before becoming eligible for re-election.

Fairfield, Ia.—A grain grading and grain fumigating school was held here Mar. 7, attended by E. E. Dickey, chairman of the county A.A.A.; E. G. Schoech, com'ite man in charge of sealing, and Leslie Miller, John Schweitzer, Oliver Millard and E. D. Shuert, commodity loan inspectors. E. A. Ellison, commodity loan supervisor for the state A.A.A. com'ite at Des Moines, headed the arrangements. Willis Combs, grain grading expert of the federal extension service, Chicago, was on the faculty, as were two grain inspectors from Cedar Rapids and Harold Gunderson, extension entomologist. The meeting was the first of 10 similar meetings planned for March.

West Union Ia.—At the annual meeting of the West Union Comm. Co. the report for the 28th year of the company's existence showed that in the year ending March 1st, 1940, the livestock shipments totaled 8,584 head, consisting of 7,634 hogs, 274 cattle, 353 calves, 323 sheep. The amount received on livestock account was \$132,010, and for sales of merchandise \$61,250. The gross profit was \$7,903, expense \$5,554, and a net profit of \$2,349. The company with 240 stockholders, has enough cash on hand to pay a 200 per cent dividend, but it has not been decided whether to pay 100 per cent or 200 per cent. Harry Kelg, manager, is retiring after 18 years of service.—A. G. T.

Farragut, Ia.—Oliver Bricker, a farm seed dealer, is making and distributing popcorn meal.

Mason City, Ia.—The Northwestern Distributing Co., Inc., manufacturer of feeds, recently purchased the two-story building formerly owned by the D. W. Crippen Co., and will use it for retail store and storage space.

Clarence, Ia.—The Clarence Co-operative Co., managed by Marvin Schilling, is installing a small grain cleaner and a seed treating machine, preparatory to giving seed grain cleaning and treating service to farmers in this territory.

Des Moines, Ia.—The total of new members enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n since the 1939 convention reached the goal of exactly 100 during the ass'n's 1940 convention, held this month. Among those enrolled recently are Farmers Elevator, Bode; Frank Pilley & Sons, Inc., Sioux City; The Nitragin Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; Leland Farmers Elevator Co., Leland; Wiley Feed, Cedar Rapids; Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago; Wm. T. Otto Grain & Coal, Carroll; Pierson Grain & Coal Co., Vilisca. The Ass'n is planning a membership drive for March before the new schedule of dues goes into effect.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y.

KANSAS

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. is building an addition to its warehouse.

Halstead, Kan.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. plant was slightly damaged by fire Feb. 25.

Sawyer, Kan.—The George E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator has been given a coat of white paint.

Ottawa, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is building a one-story 60x24-ft. warehouse near its elevator.

St. John, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has built a machine shed, 40x80 ft. to be used as a display and storage building.

Topeka, Kan.—Boyce Forbes was elected president of the Topeka Board of Trade in its annual election held in February. G. A. Jordan was re-elected sec'y.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—Trusler & Behymer is the name under which Harold P. Trusler and Otho Behymer of Emporia, will operate their grain business here with Emmett Cahoon as manager.

Wichita, Kan.—Earl R. Trout, Wichita branch manager of the Ralston Purina Co., died in a Wichita hospital Mar. 3 after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Trout came here 25 years ago and was associated first with the Otto Weiss Milling Co. When that alfalfa grinding business was absorbed by Ralston Purina five years ago he was made manager of the local branch.

Haven, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. plans to build a 100,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed in time to handle this year's harvest. Favorable action on the proposed project was taken at the company's annual meeting and com'ites were appointed to investigate all angles of the proposition and report at a special meeting to be held soon.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Flour Mills will increase its storage capacity by construction of a 200,000-bu. head house. Bids are being received for the structure which will replace the old one, formerly the Nevling elevator, approximately 40 years old. Construction will start in March and is expected to be completed in time for the 1940 harvest. The new structure will be 60x120 ft., and 170 ft. high. Its storage capacity will bring the total storage of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. to 1,000,000 bus. A special feature of the new house will be latest type equipment to receive wheat from trucks as well as railway cars.

Emporia, Kan.—After a year of preparation a group of Emporia men have announced plans to establish a soybean mill here, the first of its kind in Kansas. Ted W. Lord of the Lord Grain Co., F. B. Ross, Everett Steerman and S. B. Warren are interested in the project and in charge of the stock selling campaign. The plant is to represent an investment of \$75,000 and would be contingent upon planting at least 7,500 acres of soybeans in this territory. The chief product of the plant would be soybean meal, and to reduce unit costs from operating a single unit plant, would incorporate also a complete feed, grain, seed and mixed feed business already established and doing a worthwhile business.

Mt. Hope, Kan.—The Mt. Hope Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is planning to increase to 100,000 bus. the capacity of its 50,000-bu. elevator, built a year ago.

Newton, Kan.—Grant Morris, head grain buyer for the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., sat up for the first time exactly six months after he was stricken and taken to a hospital for a series of operations. Each day since, has seen improvement in his condition.

The Kansas law on reporting wheat stocks for taxation is quoted in a letter to members by J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, in answer to many inquiries. The tax law requires every merchant holding personal property for sale to deliver to the assessor a statement of the value of such personal property, including all bills receivable, obligations or credits.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The next annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held in Louisville in October of this year. Oct. 14, 15 are the dates recommended to the Board of Directors, but definite dates will be set by Board vote. Director Rees Dickson has started organization of his convention com'ites.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—Rowe's feed store recently was destroyed by fire.

MICHIGAN

Albion, Mich.—The Albion Elevator Co. has installed a large Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Augusta, Mich.—The Knappen Co. has re-incorporated and will be known hereafter as the Knappen Milling Co. Its headquarters has been changed from Richland to Augusta.

Albion, Mich.—Approximately 175 persons attended the feed meeting sponsored by Earl J. Young, local dealer, Mar. 5. A program of pictures bearing on the subject of feeds and their uses was presented.

Chesaning, Mich.—Lawrence G. Stewart, of the home office of the Farm Bureau Service, Inc., has been engaged as manager of the Farmers Elevator. The management contract under which the elevator is now operating provides 25 per cent of net profits for the Farm Bureau Service, 75 per cent for the Farmers Elevator and is for a period of five years.



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Lansing, Mich.—Frank B. Drees, sec'y-treas. of the Michigan State Millers Ass'n, prominent in local and civic life, died at his home Feb. 23.

Saginaw, Mich.—George W. Allen, 48, was stricken with a heart attack while checking samples Feb. 22 at the Michigan Bean Co. plant, where he was employed as plant superintendent, and died before medical aid could be summoned. Mr. Allen entered the employ of the company in 1932 and had held the position of plant superintendent since 1934.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Kolvoord Milling Co., which has operated here for many years, has been purchased by the Hamilton Farm Buro which will take possession June 1. The Kolvoord building provides storage capacity of 12,000 bus. of grain. The Buro plans to gradually develop the new holdings as needed for storage purposes and the like according to Andrew G. Lohman, manager. It will discontinue the manufacture of flour at the Kolvoord mill.

Cass City, Mich.—A general discussion of problems of buying and handling grains and beans took place Feb. 23 when elevator managers and members of their boards of directors from the Thumb of Michigan met at Hotel Gordon. Talks were made by A. B. Love of the extension department of the Michigan State College and Jack Jaeger of the Michigan Farm Buro. The meeting was one of eight similar gatherings to be held in the state, arranged for by the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange.

Chesaning, Mich.—Charges of infractions of the new state warehousing law made against the Chesaning Elvtr. Co. have been taken under advisement by Elmer A. Beamer, state commissioner of agriculture, who stated a decision in the case would be announced within a few days. The elevator company is charged with transferring stored farm produce without consent of the holders of the warehouse receipts. The Chas. A. McClintock Co. of Evart was ordered to close its farm produce storage business, the first suspension of license under the new law. That company was charged with issuing improper warehouse receipts which did not provide the protection for the producer provided by law. In both cases "satisfactory arrangements" have been made by the warehouse companies to protect the producers.

MINNESOTA

Wells, Minn.—The Wells Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck scale.

Shafer, Minn.—Alphonse Vitalis has installed a new feed grinder, operated by a 40-h.p. motor, in his plant.

Saint James, Minn.—R. M. Serkland, operator of the Grain Products Co., is installing a new 3,000-lb. feed mixer.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Efforts are being made to organize a farmers co-operative seed and grain elevator here.

Adrian, Minn.—C. J. Flaig recently purchased a 22-inch Diamond Attrition Mill, with two 20-h.p. motors from R. R. Howell Co.

Lismore, Minn.—Alvin Loosbrook recently resigned as manager of the E. A. Brown elevator and was succeeded by Joe Fehring.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Bird Island Farmers Co-operative Ass'n awarded contract for construction of its 50,000-bu. elevator to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co. plans to erect a modern plant to replace the elevator and cleaning plant recently destroyed by fire.

La Crescent, Minn.—Elmer E. Seebold, an employe of the La Crescent Grain Co., was married Feb. 22 in Hokah, Minn., to Helen M. Schaffer.—H.C.B.

St. Charles, Minn.—Vaughn V. DeMarce is the new manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding H. J. Kimling, who resigned because of ill health.

Clinton, Minn.—The Clinton Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. elevator here which they will use for storage purposes. L. A. Anderson is manager.

Rowena (Wabasha p. o.), Minn.—Taking advantage of the power line which was recently put thru here, the Rowena Farmers Elevator was motorized with G. E. Motors. Other improvements include the installation of a Howell Head Drive.

Kasson, Minn.—The Kasson Grain Co. is razing its old feed mill, coal sheds and office building and will erect on the site a modern feed mill and office building. W. H. Lenton is manager. The Grain Dealers Construction & Supply Co. have the contract.

DULUTH LETTER

H. S. Newell, head of the H. S. Newell Co., has been in a local hospital quite ill, but is now convalescing rapidly and expects to be out and back at the office shortly.—F. G. C.

Ice off the Duluth-Superior harbor is reported light, due to the absence of any severe cold weather during the winter and probably would break up quickly under a few days of sunshine and strong wind.—F.G.C.

The Great Northern Railway has announced an extensive program of improvements for the 1940 season at Duluth-Superior. Among the many projects outlined is a \$54,000 item for changes and improvements at the Great Northern elevator power house, dust collecting system and office quarters.—F.G.C.

Recent charters of boat space for carrying of grain following the opening of navigation have been booked. Several boats were taken at 3½c on wheat Buffalo delivery, also 3½c. Single holds and where freighters must report at several elevators to fill cargoes, the rate is higher, around 4c. Vessel owners are asking 8c per bushel United States funds on grain from here to Montreal. Grain stocks are increasing rapidly under the present increased flow of supplies from the country and if the rate of movement continues for any length of time elevator holdings will run around 33,000,000 bus. by the opening of navigation.—F.G.C.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual report of the Duluth Board of Trade for the year ending Dec. 31, 1939, has been issued, and the Journal is indebted to Charles F. Macdonald, sec'y of the Board, for a copy of the booklet. The thirty-four page report is complete in every detail, full of informative and interesting information dealing with the year's grain business of the Exchange; a classified resume of crop year receipts and shipments handled; statistical report of lake commerce thru canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Ontario for the 1939 season; a list of receipts of domestic grain and flaxseed for the years 1884 to 1939 inclusive; and a list of officers of the Board for 1940 being a few of the features included.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The Apple River Mill Co. has installed a complete fertilizer manufacturing plant with a capacity of several cars per day.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n held its regular meeting Mar. 12 at the Curtis Hotel. Dinner was served at 6:30 p. m. Transportation problems were discussed at length. Jim Peeke presented the ass'n's side of the problem. A number of railroad representatives were present by invitation.

Problems of terminals, particularly the storage of government owned grain in steel bins was discussed at the dinner meeting Feb. 27 of the Minneapolis Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at Freddie's Cafe. A large group of elevator operatives was present. At the chapter's meeting Mar. 3 plans were discussed for attending the society's annual convention in Toronto Apr. 1, 2 and 3.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad sponsored an exhibit of about 100 products made from soybeans until Mar. 12 at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Farm Buro Service Co. recently installed a new hammer-mill and one-ton mixer. Both machines are operated by V belt drives.

Thornton W. Hall, 77, for many years prominent in the grain business in the northwest and in 1923-'24 president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died Feb. 29 at Porterville, Cal., his home for the last 15 years. Mr. Hall was born on an island in Penobscot Bay at the mouth of the Penobscot River, Maine. He entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Elvtr. Co. at Fargo, N. D., in 1883, remaining with that company for 10 years and working his way up from office boy to vice-pres. and general manager. From there he went with the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. here, as general manager.

MISSOURI

Troy, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a new electric feed mixer.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. L. Berkebile, 63, North Kansas City, died Feb. 27 at the St. Joseph Hospital where he had been a patient since Feb. 14. He was vice-pres. of the Staley Milling Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been drafted as a councilman at large of Kansas City, the election to be held Apr. 2.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. W. Erickson, crop reporter, will talk to members of the Kansas City Feed Club and their guests at the club's monthly dinner the night of Mar. 14. His subject will be "What Happened" with particular reference to the wheat crop in the southwest.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gilbert Nelson McReynolds, well known as a grain solicitor thruout Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas thru which states he traveled for many years, passed away Feb. 23 at the Alton Memorial Hospital, Alton, Ill. Mr. McReynolds started as a grain solicitor for Eaton & McClelland Comm. Co., going then with J. S. McClelland & Son; later, in turn, he was with Toberman & Mackey and Ballard & Messmore, all local firms. He was then identified with Philip H. Schiffin & Co., of Chicago, and, when this company re-organized under the name of Schiffin & Andrews, he remained with them until 1934, when he represented the Langenburg Grain Co., of this city, for a short time before he retired from the road. H. C. McReynolds, manager of Schiffin & Andrews' office at Clarion, Ia., is a son.

NEBRASKA

Big Spring, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new scale.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Schuyler Milling Co. has installed a new triple action feed mixer.

Valley, Neb.—Paul Wagner, employed by the Hunt Transfer & Grain Co., and Miss Frances Smith were married Mar. 2.

Genoa, Neb.—Thieves entered the offices of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Milling Co., Feb. 16 but found no money.

Wilcox, Neb.—Roy Strong sold the old east elevator to Henry Ackerman and Clyde Fulmer who plan to take down the building.

Loomis, Neb.—A fire which started in a switch box did some small damage in the Loomis Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator on March 1.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. M. Hammond was elected president of the Lincoln Grain Exchange at the annual meeting. Other officers are W. T. Barstow, vice-pres., John M. Paul, sec'y and W. S. Whitten, treas.

Brownville, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, will build a big elevator and warehouse on the banks of the Missouri River. Land for the purpose has been leased here and construction will start as soon as possible.

Plymouth, Neb.—A truck, left in the driveway at the Home Grain Co. elevator Feb. 28, rolled down the incline when its brakes failed to hold, and crashed into the elevator office and scale house, moving the wall about 18 inches off the foundation, but not damaging the floor or scale, nor injuring anyone.

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Papillion, Neb.—The Harberg Lumber Co. of Springfield purchased the J. C. Wright & Son elevator, lumber and coal yards at sheriff's sale recently. Mr. Wright is reported to be making plans to redeem the property, altho it is said attorneys state that such sale is absolute without right of former owner to redeem.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Chamber of Commerce was notified that Fremont's grain inspection department has been designated as a point of inspection for grain going in and out of Superior. The federal grain inspection department located here is under the direction of Louis Sommars. The Fremont Chamber of Commerce is the trustee. It is equipped for all types of inspection.

Blair, Neb.—The Blair Flour Mill has been leased to Harry and Carl Sorensen, nephews of Mayor P. C. Sorensen, owner of the plant, who will retire from active business after a 34-year career. The lease is for three years with the option of purchasing. Both of the new operators have been associated with the mill for several years. They will add a full line of commercial feed to the business already established.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Applications for five W.P.A. projects to aid in the construction of a proposed municipal river-rail-truck grain terminal here have been revised to include the installation of machinery and to provide the expense of rock quarrying for each of the five units. The applications now call for an expenditure of \$112,929 in federal bonds and \$182,400 in city bonds, a total estimated cost of \$295,329.

Springfield, Neb.—The Corby Transfer has purchased the former J. C. Wright & Son grain elevator from the Harberg Lumber Co., purchaser at sheriff's sale several weeks ago, and is operating the grain and feed business formerly in charge of the Harder Transfer Co. Mr. Corby is planning to remodel the elevator at an early date. New windows will be installed, sidings repaired, the plant restored to perpendicular once more and the entire job given a coat of paint.

NEW ENGLAND

Brattleboro, Vt.—Clarence W. Reed has resigned as manager of the Crosby Milling Co., one of the large grain and flour dealing concerns of New England with a manufacturing plant here and others at St. Albans, Vt., and Malden and Bridgewater, Mass. Ill health was given as the reason for his giving up the position he had held since the organization of the company in 1921 when it succeeded the long-time firm of E. Crosby & Co. The new manager is Frank P. Philbrick who has been with the company since 1922 and served as ass't manager since 1928.

NEW YORK

Marcellus Falls, N. Y.—Allen V. Smith, Inc., sustained a sprinkler leakage loss on Feb. 17.

BUFFALO LETTER

Buffalo, N. Y.—James M. Ryan, R. L. O'Brien and James How have organized the Ryan Milling Co. and have offices in the Prudential Bldg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harry H. Richardson has resumed his duties at the Kellogg Elvtr. Co., following an extended absence following an operation he recently underwent.

Eastern Feed Co., Inc., has been chartered, to conduct a feed and grain business here. Directors are S. Thos. Dinero, Chas. Dinero, Jr., and Henry J. Parsons, all of Buffalo. Authorized capital stock, \$20,000, \$100 par value.

Herman F. Keitsch, 67, identified with the local grain industry for about 40 years, died Mar. 3 following a heart attack. He had been in ill health during the last four months. Mr. Keitsch held the position of sec'y-treas., of the Husted Milling Co., Pratt & Co., and the Superior Elvtr. Corp. for over 35 years. He retired 10 years ago as sec'y-treas. of the latter company when that concern was disposed of by the Husted & Pratt companies. He was well known on the Corn Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Kindred, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to overhaul and repair its elevator No. 2.

Cavalier, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer at its local plant.

Crary, N. D.—Harry Nicholson, 82, pioneer grain dealer, died Feb. 26 at his home here.

Michigan, N. D.—Gus F. Lamb, 69, of the Lamb Elvtr. Co., died in a Minneapolis hospital Feb. 29.

Forest River, N. D.—Dave Olsen, formerly manager of the Monarch Elvtrs. elevator at Kintyre, has accepted a position as manager of the company's local elevator.

Fargo, N. D.—The Bremen Elvtr. Co., Bremen, N. D., and the Hazen Grain Co., Hazen, N. D. were enrolled as members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.—C. H. Conaway, Sec'y.

Forest River, N. D.—Carl Gunlickson, former manager of the Farmers Elevator here, has moved to Climax, Minn., where he will take charge of a grain elevator. D. R. Olson of Bismarck is the new manager of the local elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Offices have been engaged in the Clifford building by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, which will begin operations here March 16. The Ass'n, a co-operative grain concern, has not been active in this section of the state.

Westhope, N. D.—A co-operative elevator company is being organized here and plans are on foot to buy the Farmers Elevator. A temporary board of directors consists of Erick Sannes, chairman; Minnick Fossum, vice-chairman, and Alfred Christensen, sec'y.

Fargo, N. D.—A gang of nine men who have been raiding elevators and small town stores for over a period of three years has been apprehended by local police, postal authorities and Minnesota crime prevention officials. Elevators robbed included those at the following points: Davenport, Horace, Arthur, Buffalo, Chaffee, Harwood, Grandin, Gardner, Amenla, Lynchburg. Several of the elevators were robbed more than once, bringing the total number of entries to over a score.

OHIO

Amlin, O.—Fred Kile & Son reported an electrical damage sustained at their plant recently.

Anna, O.—Anna Farmers Exchange has installed a Sidney New Style Revolving Corn Cleaner.

Massillon, O.—Buckeye Cereal Co. has installed a No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Middlepoint, O.—Odenweller Milling Co. recently purchased a large Eureka Receiving Separator from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Cincinnati, O.—James M. Hutton of the W. E. Hutton & Co., died March 1. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1903.

Monroeville, O.—The Herrman-McLean Co. sustained a small loss from fire in the men's clothes room on Feb. 23, believed to have started from an overheated stove.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. is considering installation of diesel motors unless a lower power rate to operate the elevator's machinery can be obtained.

Hicksville, O.—Glen Hootman & Son have installed some new equipment in their plant that includes a sheller, scalper reel, mixer, hammer-mill with motor, metal catcher and feeder.

Lake View, O.—Kirby Threlkeld, who has been in the grain business here for 40 years, sold his interest in the Lake View Elvtr. to Nelson Fox of Lake View, who will continue the business.

Dunbridge, O.—Central Mills, Inc., manufacturers of alfalfa meal, are installing a second drier which will double the capacity of the plant. The new equipment will be ready for operation on the new crop.

Perrysburg, O.—The Perrysburg Grain & Supply Ass'n entertained 280 persons at dinner recently, the occasion being the company's annual stockholders meeting. George Perkins is manager of the ass'n's elevator.

Columbus, O.—New members enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Conover Exchange, Conover, O.; Chickasaw Milling Co., Chickasaw, O.; Piqua Milling Co. Piqua, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Kimball, O.—The Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Ass'n recently purchased the general store of former Senator John C. Drake. Mr. Drake will remain at the store indefinitely, the elevator having no plans for operating it at present.

New Madison, O.—The new office and loading facilities of the New Madison Grain Co. have been completed and are in use.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n held its annual meeting Mar. 6 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. County Agent Stewart of Bowling Green and John Slipher of Ohio State University were the principal speakers on the program.

Hicksville, O.—The Hicksville Grain Co. held its 26th annual dinner and stockholders meeting recently with nearly 300 persons present. The company operates a new gas service station. Hollis Grover has been manager of the elevator for many years.

Sandusky, O.—Means of disposing of the wheat stored in the Eastern Grain Storage elevator in Buffalo by farmers in Erie County and to make arrangements to get the grain into market channels were discussed at a recent meeting held here by 24 farmers with Grover I. Balcom, chairman of the Erie County A.A.A. com'te, presiding.

Armstrong (Burbank p. o.), O.—Frederick Fishburn recently resigned as manager of the Shreve Farmers Equity Exchange Co. elevator, to take charge of the local elevator he had leased. He had held the position at Shreve for the last 15 years, and in taking over the local elevator returns to the place where he received his first experience in the grain and feed business 30 years ago.

Haviland, O.—The office of the Haviland Grain Co. was broken into the night of Feb. 27 and a Steinlite Moisture Tester bearing the serial number 100 was taken. The robbers overlooked the hopper and the cable of the tester. If such a tester, bearing this serial number, and without hopper and cable is offered to anyone in the trade the local police should be called and the Haviland Grain Co. advised. The company has since purchased another Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Maumee, O.—The Continental Grain Co. which for several years has leased the Harold Anderson elevator along the Wabash Railroad, will withdraw from operations in this locality within the next few months according to an announcement made by Gus Loebel, local manager for the company. Mr. Anderson recently announced that the contract with the Continental Grain Co. would not be renewed and that he would operate the elevator. Workmen have started work on the new elevator unit he will construct.

Columbus, O.—The following members have been appointed to serve on the com'te to prepare the program for the 61st annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held June 16, 17 and 18 at the Neil House: G. E. O'Brien, O'Brien Milling Co., Greenville, chairman; H. E. Frederick, Scott Mills, Inc., Marysville; L. R. Watts, L. R. Watts Elevator, London; H. W. Heffner, Heffner Grain Co., Circleville; G. D. Woodman, Norris Grain Co., Toledo. Members are urged to present their ideas and suggestions as to topics or discussions for the program to the nearest member of the com'te or with the president or sec'y. Excellent entertainment has been engaged to follow the banquet.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

TOLEDO LETTER

Harold Anderson, owner of the Anderson Elevator, Maumee, O., left this week for Venice, Fla., where his father David is confined to a hospital.

The Continental Grain Co., which announces the withdrawal from operation of the Anderson Elevator at Maumee, O., on the expiration of the lease on June 30, is considering moving its Maumee office to Toledo.

Richard S. Sheldon, 61, died Mar. 7, following a week's illness. Mr. Sheldon was manager of the Bowling Green, Ohio Branch office of the Mennel Milling Co., and a former president of the Toledo Board of Trade.

A. E. Schultz, sec'y, and William P. White, supervisor of weights, of the Toledo Board of Trade, will represent the Board at the 24th annual meeting of the National Scale Men's Ass'n in Chicago, Mar. 12, 13, and 14.

The deal between the city of Toledo and the National Malleable Casting Co. was completed Mar. 7 whereby part of Paine Ave. is vacated by the city to make way for the \$1,000,000 addition which the National Milling Co. plans to construct on the site. The latter company has not announced when it will begin its expansion.

More than 4,000 pamphlets describing the work of the Toledo Board of Trade are being sent to grain dealers, Chambers of Commerce, Colleges, Universities, and rural schools in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. A. E. Schultz, sec'y, announced recently. The publication gives the history of the Board and explains its operations and functions.

OKLAHOMA

Dacoma, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Mill Co.'s charter has been amended.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. plant and contents was destroyed by fire recently.

Duncan, Okla.—The Duncan Feed Mill, closed on account of the death of J. M. Kilgore, has been reopened with W. R. Barnes as manager.

Enid, Okla.—The second annual grain grading school was held at the Legion rooms of Convention Hall Tuesday, Mar. 12. The success of the school last year influenced the holding of the classes this year and judging from the large attendance this year, will establish the school as an annual event. Federal Supervisor "Howdy" Holmes was in charge, assisted by C. W. Griffin, supervisor at Fort Worth; G. F. Benderin, supervisor at Wichita; F. T. Dines, agronomist at Stillwater; C. M. Goodnight, chief inspector at Amarillo; G. C. Rhodes, chief inspector at Enid, together with other chief inspectors from Oklahoma and Texas.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Midland Flour Milling Co., will start construction of a building to replace the elevator headhouse swept by fire Jan. 25. The new structure will be of concrete and will rise about 150 ft., 30 ft. higher than the concrete storage bins which formed a part of the old head house, and will be just south of the damaged building. A dust control system, operated by air suction, will be installed. Equipment to be installed will speed up handling, the two legs to have an elevating capacity of 12,000 bus. of wheat an hour. The building is expected to be completed by June 15. D. W. Moxon is manager of the local plant.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Eureka, Wash.—Work has started on a 50,000-bu. addition to the Walla Walla Grain Growers elevator.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. entertained 1,000 guests at an all-day open house program Feb. 28.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Halterman & Kidwell, grain dealers, have moved their office to the Black building, the former office of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Clarence Henry of the Chicago Board of Trade addressed a meeting of Pacific Northwest grain dealers at the Davenport Hotel Feb. 29.

Maupin, Ore.—The Woodcock Bros. Milling Co. plant which was recently purchased by Paul C. Peck, is being remodeled. Mr. Peck is operating the business as the Central Milling Co.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A small loss from high winds was reported by the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., sustained on Feb. 26 at its local plant and also at its plant at Dixie.

Portland, Ore.—A long-term lease has been taken on the one-story and basement building at S. E. 3rd and Washington by Fisher Flouring Mills Co. Extensive alterations are being made.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., with headquarters here and mills located in Waitsburg, Freewater, Athena and Pendleton, is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year.

Arlington, Ore.—Arlington, Ore., became an active Columbia River port, when it shipped 12,833 bus. of wheat by barge to Portland. This port is the outlet for the John Day valley which reaches back 200 miles into the interior.—F.K.H.

Stanfield, Ore.—A mixed feed mill of modern construction and equipment which will make alfalfa meal, poultry and sheep pellets, mixed feeds and sorts is being established here by Wayne Coe and T. G. Gregory. Building operations and installation of machinery are underway.

Lewiston, Ida.—A grain grading school will be opened here May 15-16 with Leonard Hegnauer, extension agronomist at Washington State; Prof. E. G. Schaefer, head of the department of agronomy, and Willis B. Combs, marketing specialist from Chicago, in charge.—F.K.H.

Asotin, Wash.—Work has started on the grain elevator for Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., being constructed by W. J. Morrell. The concrete structure, of crib construction, will include 24 bins, holding 125,000 bus., and will increase the company's storage capacity here to 285,000 bus. of bulk grain.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co. has decided to rebuild the Grange flour mill and warehouse on its former site here. The original structure was destroyed by fire last fall. A. V. Shanks, manager, announced it is expected to have the mill completed in about three months. It will be of frame construction, with a fireproof retaining wall between the flour house and mill, and of the same production capacity as the old mill, about 250 bbls. per hour. The elevators will have the same wheat storage capacity, 254,000 bus. Up-to-date efficient machinery will be installed.

Cornelius, Ore.—The Washington County district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n will sponsor a golf tournament to be held Mar. 19 at the Forest Hills Golf Club. It will be a nine hole tournament followed by dinner at the club house immediately afterwards. Everyone connected with the grain or feed business of the state is invited to attend.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Grain Exchange held its annual meeting recently and re-elected the old officers: B. J. Greer, pres.; Thos. Kerr, vice-pres.; George Krummeck, sec'y; N. J. Barbare, treas. Directors, in addition to the officers, are P. G. Ostroot, F. S. Roberts, C. M. Wendell, John Campbell, and R. E. McGee. W. W. Meyer is manager of the exchange.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Included in the equipment to be installed in the new elevator under construction for LaCrosse Grain Growers will be a Howell Boot and Head, Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor; Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift; Fairbanks Scale; Atlas Belting; Calumet Cups; Verti-Lift Distributing System and safety man lift.

Portland, Ore.—Because of a shortage of water transportation facilities serving the Pacific Coast, a serious condition has arisen for shippers of flour and grain from this district. Due chiefly to the sale of ships to foreign countries by lines formerly engaged in intercoastal trade, the service to the Atlantic coast has been seriously curtailed, and insufficient space is now available to carry the tonnage offered.—F.K.H.

Endicott, Wash.—The Union Grain Co. will build a bulk grain elevator with a capacity of 155,000 bus. with 28 bins, to be electrically equipped and modern in every respect. A 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, Howell Aero-Flex Lift and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale for loading out will be included in new equipment to be installed. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract for construction and installation.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Included in the modern equipment of the new elevator being built for the Pomeroy Grain Growers, will be a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift, Roller Bearing Boot, Verti-Lift Distributing System, Safety Man Lift, and Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor; Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups. W. J. Morrell has the construction contract.

Touchet, Wash.—The Dodd grain elevator is being constructed by John McKay for Roy Dodd on a site between the Standard Oil tanks and the Tum A Lum warehouse. The Standard Oil building and platform are owned by Mr. Dodd who has taken down the latter and is using the material in construction of the elevator. The building is being used for storage. The elevator, of five bin construction, has a 22,000 bus. capacity.

Ritzville, Wash.—An attempt was made to burn the Ritzville Flouring Mills warehouse, completed only a week before, and but for the timely discovery by John Eiseemann, watchman, another grain warehouse would have been added to the number of recent warehouse fires. Oily waste had been removed from the journal of a nearby boxcar, placed on the door stoop and ignited. The door jam and door were blazing when the fire was detected. The new warehouse is on the site of the one that burned Nov. 9, 1939.

Umatilla, Ore.—Pillars for piers at the Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., new elevator and bulk warehouse are now in place as are two mooring piers to which barges may be snubbed while loading. The pier extends 400 ft. from main structure into the river and when decked and equipped with conveyors from elevator to barges, will stand 45 ft. above low water at the barge end, and 27 ft. above low water at the shoreline. The wheat will be conveyed over this incline. The Hogenson Const. Co. is building the piers and elevator.

Pendleton, Ore.—Members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet in Pendleton for their annual convention June 7. The forthcoming session will mark the first time such a convention has been held in Oregon. Business sessions of the convention will be held in the Little Theatre of the Vert memorial building and it is hoped to hold the annual dinner and dance at the junior high school gymnasium. Between 200 and 250 persons are expected to be in attendance. Ted Bransch, sec'y, is planning to visit here soon to complete preliminary arrangements for the event.



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Walla Walla, Wash.—A delegation of 150 Whitman County wheat farmers were guests of the Walla Walla Grain Growers Feb. 27 on an inspection tour thru the local elevator and to witness the loading of one of the company's large wheat trucks that carries the grain to the river. Following luncheon the group traveled to Port Kelley and observed the unloading of the truck into the elevator there and the discharging of the wheat from the elevator into the barge.

Lexington, Ore.—Plans are under way for establishment of an extensive co-operative warehouse operation involving in the proposed set-up the properties of the Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc., here and its recently added Becker warehouse in Ione; the 96,000-bu. capacity elevator and two warehouses at Ione of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., and the warehouse at McNabb siding; and the property of the Heppner Farmers Elvtr. Co., the elevator, grain warehouse, chop mill and hay warehouse. In line with its proposed expansion of holdings the concern proposes to expand its scope of business.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., has moved its office from 310 to 1411 Exchange Building. Regional meetings for the ass'n are. Inland Empire District, April 9; Board of Governors, Mar. 18, New Washington Hotel. Ten months ago this Ass'n was in the red with \$1700.00, also we did not have at that time sufficient members to pay salaries, let alone pay off our past due indebtedness. During this ten month period we have paid all current bills and have paid \$1530.00 on past due accounts, leaving just \$170.00 still owing on our past due obligations. We have been able to reduce this debt through the excellent co-operation of our entire membership and special praise should go to our Past President Ralph Johnstone, as well as our Convention, Promotion and Membership Com'te.—John G. Wilson, sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Beyer, Pa.—A warehouse and its contents of hay, feed and other stock owned by the Edwards Milling Co. was destroyed by fire that spread to the structure from a near by burning building on Feb. 20.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Kenneth H. Breon was re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Soybean Ass'n at its annual meeting. Other officers are B. A. Rockwell, of Hershey, sec'y; William H. Hays, of Jersey Shore, vice-pres.

Columbus, Pa.—The Meyerink Milling Co. will rebuild its plant here, destroyed by fire last December, work on the new structure to start about the middle of May. It will be built along similar construction lines of the mill that burned, embodying all modern and safe construction features possible. The modern grist mill, erected by the company near the Erie Railroad station in Feb., 1939, was completely destroyed by fire Dec. 22.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a 1-ton Diamond Vertical Feed Mixer purchased from R. R. Howell Co.

Gregory, S. D.—Alva Wiedeman, formerly of Bonesteel, entered on his duties as manager of the Gregory Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mar. 1, succeeding F. H. Wiebelhaus, who resigned.

Kampska (Watertown p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a one-ton Diamond Vertical Feed Mixer and Clipper Cleaner, with seed screens. R. R. Howell Co. supplied the equipment.

Lake City, S. D.—The old Osborne McMillan elevator, which was built 25 years ago, was bot recently by A. F. Carlson, Minneapolis, who in turn sold it to Fred, Leo and Harold Weidenbach and O. T. Jorgenson. They plan to demolish the structure.

SOUTHEAST

Clanton, Ala.—Installation of new equipment and renovation of the entire plant of the Crowson Mills, near here, has been announced by A. C. White, manager. The plant is a food and feed mill.

Suffolk, Va.—Jack E. Wells, for over 20 years with the Tidewater Brokerage Co., has organized the Wells Brokerage & Distributing Co. and will engage in that business here.

Orangeburg, S. C.—The Birdsey Flour & Feed Mills of Macon, Ga., has opened a new store here with L. F. Brewer of Kinston, N. C., formerly of Aiken, as manager assisted by W. D. Austin of this city.

West Point, Miss.—Seitz Bros. feed mill was destroyed by fire Feb. 16. The loss was partially insured. The fire started in the top portion of the building which housed the Vanlandingham Grain Elvtr. Co. here for many years. The feed mill was a new industry. The Messrs. Seitz have not decided whether or not they will rebuild.

Jackson, Miss.—House Bill 410, Sales Tax Exemption—Feeds—was introduced Feb. 22; to amend paragraph (M), section 8, chapter 158, Laws of 1936, so as to exempt from the sales tax dairy and poultry feeds sold at retail.

TEXAS

Sealy, Tex.—Schier Bros., a firm consisting of Oscar Schier and Clarence Schier, is enlarging its feed and grain building and will install a milling plant. The building will extend 50 ft. to the street and will be 30 ft. wide. Feed grinding and feed mixing equipment will be installed, including a sweet feed and molasses mixer.

Galveston, Tex.—Galveston Cotton Exchange & Board of Trade re-elected its officers for 1940. They are Harris L. Kempner, pres.; F. J. Herbelin, vice-pres.; George Sealy, treas.; G. H. Brown, sec'y. Members of the board of directors are W. C. Helmbrecht, L. S. Dennis, E. A. Hendrie, H. Y. Cartwright, Paul H. Bimmerman, J. L. Beveridge and J. M. Lykes, Jr.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The venerable ex-sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hugh B. Dorsey, has moved to a new hospital, taken on a fresh load of courage and is now walking about the corridors with the assistance of a cane. His recent experiences falling out of bed with the "flu" and sulphanimide were decidedly disconcerting, but he is back in bed occasionally and feeling much better now, thank you!

Ed Roy (Odem p. o.), Tex.—The Edroy Grain & Elvtr. Co. has installed feed mixing and grinding machinery, electrically driven and automatically controlled, with a capacity of 10 to 15 tons per hour. The company now has in operation a complete grinding and sweet feed plant and is going forward with plans for the erection of steel storage tanks to hold 60 additional cars to take care of the coming crop of grain sorghums, the locality's principal grain crop. The elevator's present storage capacity is 20 cars. A Hess drying system is in use at the plant. R. D. White is sec'y and general manager of the company.

UTAH

Spanish Fork, Utah.—A spark from a scourer fan caused a fire that damaged the Leland Milling Co. plant on Feb. 16.

WISCONSIN

Waunakee, Wis.—C. J. Schmidt sustained a small poverty loss Feb. 20 from high winds.

Janesville, Wis.—Joseph W. Echlin, 72, retired hay, grain and feed merchant, died Mar. 4.—H.C.B.

West Allis, Wis.—O. R. Staples has purchased the Mayr Seed & Feed Co. here from J. B. Taylor.—H.C.B.

Haugen, Wis.—The Apple River Milling Co. recently installed a new 1-ton feed mixer in the local plant.

Shell Lake, Wis.—The Apple River Milling Co. recently installed a new feed mixer operated by a 5-h.p. motor.

Almena, Wis.—William Becker expects to build a feed plant on the plot of ground he recently purchased.

Wauzeka, Wis.—The Kedl feed mill and store was leased by Walter Geitz recently, and after making necessary repairs, was opened for business Mar. 1. Mr. Geitz will grind and mix feeds and carry a full line of feeds, seeds, salt, flour, etc.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Oriental Mills Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.

Menomonie, Wis.—Paul Klatt, feed dealer, was found dead Feb. 29 in his place of business from a self-inflicted bullet wound.—H.C.B.

Tomah, Wis.—Co-operative grain and feed firms in this section are considering the setting up of a central wholesale warehouse either here or at Mauston.

Merrill, Wis.—Carl Karow and Alfred Waldenburg have opened the Lincoln County Hatchery & Produce store here with a complete line of feeds.—H. C. B.

Winneconne, Wis.—Frank C. Schneider, 76, one of the founders of the Winneconne Flour Mill, died Mar. 7 in an Oshkosh, Wis., hospital after a three-month illness.—H.C.B.

Clintonville, Wis.—Sylvester A. LaViolette has purchased the Northern Milling Co., of which he has been manager for 13 years, and will operate the business as the Clintonville Flour & Feed Co.

Chilton, Wis.—The fifth annual barley school for Calumet County farmers and grain dealers held Feb. 21 at the city hall attracted over 200 persons. College of agriculture and federal grain experts were present to instruct them on points of salient importance in the raising of malting barley.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., is considering building a soybean crushing plant here. A meeting of county agents and other interested citizens was held here recently to consider the development of larger soybean acreage in northwest Wisconsin. Pres. E. J. Cashman of the Doughboy Mills, Inc., assured the meeting that a crushing plant would be opened here in the event the growing program materialized. Upwards from 10,000 acres are desired. Estimated cost of the proposed plant is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Stanislaus Makowski, 80, operator of a feed and flour store in Milwaukee for 40 years, died Mar. 3. He retired from management of his grain store four years ago.

The annual caucus of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for the proposing of candidates to be balloted upon at the primary election will be held on Sat., Mar. 16, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Alonzo E. Bush has become associated with Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. as barely buyer, and has made application for membership in the Grain & Stock Exchange. Mr. Bush was with Russell-Miller Milling Co. at Chicago until recently.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., earned \$981,097, or \$1.93 a share on common, for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1940. In the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1939, the company showed a profit of \$806,629, or \$1.52 a share on common. Net sales in the latest 12 months totaled \$8,079,000 on which an operating profit of \$1,291,000 was shown.

Wheat Loan Liquidation

The Department of Agriculture has announced that any wheat EXCEPT farm-stored wheat in certain areas that is left remaining under loan on April 30, 1940, will be acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the terms of the loan agreements and chattel mortgages, and will be pooled and sold. All costs and expenses incurred in connection with the pooled wheat will be charged against the wheat; and if and when any net proceeds remain after the sale of all the wheat and the deduction of all loans, carrying charges, and all other costs and expenses, they will be distributed among the producers on a flat per bushel basis.

Extensions of 1939 loans beyond April 30, 1940, are limited to farm stored wheat in the following area: Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Of approximately 167,000,000 bushels of 1939 wheat upon which loans were made, 137,636,377 bushels still were held as collateral Feb. 23, 1940. On that date farm-stored wheat in the ten states where loan extension is possible, totaled 22,915,753 bus.

Field Seeds

Florence, Ala.—The Hermitage Feed & Seed Co. has engaged in the seed business.

Wautoma, Wis.—The Dahlke, Giese & Walker Milling Co.'s seed room is being remodeled.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. has opened a seed store here in charge of Leslie F. Kiner of Shenandoah.

Omaha, Neb.—A shortage of seed oats in Nebraska and Iowa is shown by a survey. Nebraska has a shortage of barley seed.

Cook, Minn.—A specific gravity seed cleaning machine will be purchased by the Arrowhead Seed Growers Co-operative.

El Paso, Ill.—The one-millionth bushel of Pfister hybrid seed corn was sold recently to L. H. Stagg, a farmer near West Liberty, Ia.

Montgomery, Ala.—The annual meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held here June 19, 20 and 21 at the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Sheldon, Ia.—The O'Brien County Seed Co., which began business a year ago, has moved into new and larger quarters. T. J. Wheeler is manager.

A soybean and seed special train is being operated over its Iowa lines by the Illinois Central in co-operation with the extension department of Iowa State College.

Oxford, Neb.—Business men of this city have opened a seed exchange where for two days each week farmers may trade seeds, but germination will not be guaranteed.

Lafayette, Ind.—No white hybrid corn has been released by Purdue University, but some of the samples bred will be tested in 1940 in Posey County.—W.B.C.

Urbana, O.—Fire starting from a defective flue recently destroyed the office of the Crow Hybrid Seed Corn Co., causing \$1,200 loss. Company records were saved in a safe removed by firemen.

Tiffin, O.—The Seneca County Grain Improvement Ass'n has been formed, and contracted with Perry Weiker of Adams Township to have him obtain portable seed cleaning equipment as developed by Purdue University.

Medina, O.—A portable seed corn grader is touring Ohio under the auspices of the Buckeye Hybrid Corn Co., Inc. The machine is mounted on a truck and is said to sort the kernels as to length and width at the rate of 50 bus. an hour.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago	80,000	1,000	11,000	28,000
Duluth	1,780	1,131	12,108	110,920
Ft. William	10,830	402	25,671	2,242
Minneapolis	138,600	38,400	119,000	30,000
Superior	.....	.....	9,482	7,475
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Hutchinson	1,300	10,400	.....	.....
Kansas City	18,200	72,800	44,400	102,000
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	8,400	18,200	.....	4,200
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....
	CLOVER			
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago, lbs.	1,192,000	2,172,000	570,000	1,340,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	188,655	360,060	322,200	117,295
	TIMOTHY			
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago, lbs.	272,000	1,234,000	312,000	948,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	133,765	286,200	31,260	79,375

Urbana, Ill.—Dr. Benjamin Koehler of the University of Illinois says seed treatment of oats will pay big dividends this year, to overcome the severe infestation last year by bacterial stripe blight. A dry dust disinfectant is recommended.

Winchester, Ind.—Mar. 2.—Don't believe we have ever seen a year when there was as little spring work or seeding done. Usually we have a lot of clover and timothy sown by this time, but up to now we have not heard of a single instance, and it is terribly hard on the seed business.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Wooster, O.—Soybean varieties recommended by the State Experiment Station are Mandarin, Wisconsin and Richland when winter wheat or rye is to follow the crop, and Richland, Mingo, Dunfield, Illini and Scioto when no fall sown crop is to follow. In northern Ohio the three last named must be planted early.

Sidney, Ia.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n is considering the erection of a large hybrid seed corn processing plant in this vicinity. The company, which already has plants at Storm Lake, Mason City, Grinnell, Humboldt, Fremont, Neb., and places in Illinois, would erect a plant capable of processing about 80,000 bus. of corn.

Ames, Ia.—Samples received at the Seed Laboratory show that small grain seeds are germinating below normal. Barley samples are germinating from 77 to 98 per cent and showing from a trace to 20 per cent of disease, including scab and foot rot. Wheat is germinating low—from 51 to 90 per cent—with scab running from a trace up to 18 per cent. Germination of some oats samples has been as low as 30 per cent, with the highest 98 per cent. Because scab is present, seed oats should be cleaned.

Decatur, Ill.—Producers have fed oats heavily to livestock in place of government-sealed corn and have received excellent results, which accounts for the scarcity. Then, too, the oats crop was short the last two years. With oats prices higher than corn, pound for pound, growers will accomplish much if they give the same consideration in

Soybean Germination Low

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, says that "Very discouraging reports have been received regarding the germination of soybeans which were intended to be used for seed purposes this season. Professor Kravbill of Purdue University reports that of 58 samples of soybeans sent to his Seed Laboratory by farmers and dealers, they produced an average germination test of only 50.4 per cent live seed. Of this number only 2 showed germination tests of 90% or above and the majority of the others were from 50 to 70%.

"This should be a warning to all grain dealers who have soybeans on hand for intended seed purposes, to determine immediately the germination. You should not lose sight of the Indiana Seed Law which requires tagging all seeds sold. The unusually high temperature last September seems to have stopped the normal development of the beans, thus causing an unusually low germination test."

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selecting their seed oats as they do their seed corn. By seeding pure, clean oats, the result will be a high quality grain, both from a feeding and milling standpoint. Weather in southern states has also been wet and cold, which has kept farmers from preparing their ground for spring sowing, consequently the demand from this direction continues very light.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

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Seedmen Meet in New York

At a luncheon meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., Feb. 27 arranged by Alex Sehlmeier, president of the New York State Seedsmen's Ass'n, thirty-five seedsmen were present to hear W. A. Davidson of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture explain principal points of the new Federal Seed Act.

Mr. Rothrock of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Mackenzie of the Appraisers Stores also made remarks.

Cause of Poor Germination of Soybeans

By JAS. E. BARNES, Illinois State Botanist, Springfield, before Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n.

I believe but few of us realized that the excessive temperatures of September last fall would do any particular harm, in fact, it seemed to enhance the curing of corn, altho even it became so dry that mechanical pickers had to be stored away in many cases and shucking done by hand to prevent losses of shelled corn running as high as seven bushels per acre.

SOYBEANS were damaged by this extremely hot, dry weather. We are realizing this now as we are finding our germination tests running from 10 to 30 per cent below normal in too many lots of beans. If this were a fact confined to a local area it would not be so serious, but in conversation and by correspondence, I find it to be true from Ohio to Missouri. To my knowledge no authority has voiced an opinion or a complete explanation. I know you are interested in this not only from a monetary standpoint, but are seeking guidance to aid you in making your selection of seed stocks.

The greater part of my attempted explanation is conjecture, based upon some knowledge of plant structure, cell organization and reaction to environment and two pieces of very recent research reported on by experiment stations in the Biological Abstracts.

EXCESSIVE TEMPERATURE over an extended period such as we had last fall is detrimental. Cell contents of plants are affected by and influenced to react to such conditions to prevent water loss resulting in death of the plant. This reaction to high temperature takes form in the coagulation of cell contents resulting in whole or partial cessation of normal function in the plant, influencing further the translocation of food to be stored in the maturing seed.

Along this line of reasoning, W. C. Sherman and W. D. Salmon report that excessive weathering in the field after reaching maturity caused a destruction of as much as half of the carotene content in several varieties of soybeans. Carotene is one of the pigments in plants, which is a part of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants and the agent which breaks down plant food intake and at the same time

manufactures stored food for further use in the plant.

MOISTURE CONTENT—Beans carrying more than 15 per cent moisture are liable to spoil in storage. I believe beans with too low a moisture content are just as bad as those with too high, for they are more susceptible to mechanical injury in harvesting, cleaning, bulking and grading. Some of our analysts report that many beans break and shatter even when spread out on the analysis board. Beans with chips, cracks, dimples, wrinkled seed coats and with partly opened seed coats never germinate as well as a sound whole bean.

Out of 147 samples of beans tested this year only 8 per cent were in the 91-100 group; 37 per cent were in the 81-90 group; 29 per cent in the 71-80 group; 11 per cent in the 61-70 group; 11 per cent in the 51-60 group; 4 per cent in the 40-50 group; and 2 per cent were below 40 in germination.

It is reasonable to suspect that the condition existing in soybeans this year may be due to this one limiting factor—in other words—an end product of plant manufacture has been hindered from reaching its completion by the effects of excessive temperature.

Ohio's Acreage of Corn 75% Hybrid

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station says Ohio's farms are in the midst of a revolution expected to alter radically the pattern of rural life. This revolution concerns corn.

For years nature, unassisted, took care of corn breeding problems. Pollination was taken for granted. Improved strains of standard varieties were the objective. Then man took over the job of restricting pollination to make it suit his own purposes. One corn type was bred to another. One of the resulting hybrids was bred to another hybrid in a beneficent "double cross" which, repeated many times, has made for vigor and unprecedented production.

Seven years ago planting of this hybrid corn in Ohio was negligible. In 1936 it was less than 2 per cent. Last year hybrids gained ascendancy, going to 57 per cent of the nearly four million acres this state plants to corn.

And Mar. 5 Robert M. Salter, associate director of the Experiment Station, estimated 1940 hybrid plantings at 75 per cent. The superiority of hybrid corn production is 15 per cent to 25 per cent over regular corn. Producers of hybrid seed have discarded strains that did not resist drouth properly, and picked for strong stalks big enough to carry a heavier load of corn in high winds. In 1939 Ohio's average yield for all corn was 50 bus. to the acre. In the ten years preceding introduction of hybrids the average was 37 bus.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Seneca, a New Soybean

Professor R. G. Wiggins of the department of plant breeding at Cornell University says that the new soybean variety, Seneca, will prove a boon to New York state dairy farmers, tho the seed will not be available for another year.

The Seneca soybean will be used chiefly for grain as it produces about thirty per cent more than does the present popular variety Cayuga. Its growing season is 10 to 14 days longer than for the Cayuga. Its use, therefore, will be more limited than the earlier variety. Conditions in western New York, the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys will particularly favor the new introduction.

Seneca produces yellow seeds which are preferred to the black seeds of the Cayuga. The variety has been producing more than 35 bushels to the acre on the University farm at Ithaca for the past several years, and a seed supply is accumulating.

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Judging Seed Wheat by Baking Result

Thirty years ago seed wheat was judged on its appearance and such obviously important factors as test weight, soundness, hardness, texture and color.

As years went by it was observed that the quality of the gluten made the wheat valuable to the miller and baker.

All of the various steps in the progress of seed wheat valuation in prize contests were stated chronologically by Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, Kan., at the Feb. 3 meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Wichita, Kan.

Dr. Parker described the present up-to-date methods of scoring seed wheat as follows:

In 1939 the managers of the Enid Wheat Show discarded the old method of judging wheat on appearance and test weight alone and established a quality class in which samples were judged according to the following score card:

General appearance	25%
Milling and baking value	
Wheat protein %	2
Flour yield	3
Flour granulation	4
Flour color	5
Flour ash	3
Water absorption	5
Dough properties	15
Crust color	2
Symmetry of form	2
Character of crust	3
Break and shred	3
Loaf volume	15
Crumb color	10
Aroma	4
Taste	4
Grain of crumb	10
Texture of crumb	10

100 × % — 75%

100%

At this Enid Wheat Show samples were entered and judged in separate variety groups; Turkey, Tenmarq, Blackhull and "all other hard red winter wheats." A sample of Tenmarq wheat grown by D. V. Nelson of Goltry, Oklahoma, won the grand championship prize of \$25 in this show. This new type of contest pleased all wheat interests of Oklahoma and will be continued.

The managers of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson also established a quality wheat class in 1939, taking their cue from the old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." The number of entries from any county was limited to three and duplicate entries of the same variety were not accepted from any county. Bushel samples were required in this class. These samples were judged according to the following score card:

General	
General appearance	10
Wheat protein	10
Milling	
Flour yield	10
Flour and wheat protein	2
Flour and wheat ash	2
Flour ash	2
Physical	
Absorption	8
Dough properties	12
Baking	
Loaf vol. per 100 g. flour	8
Loaf vol. per % protein per 100 g. flour ..	20
Grain and texture	8
Crumb color	8

Total

On this basis, Tenmarq took 17 of the first 18 places, Cheyenne the other. No sample of Blackhull, Superhard Blackhull or Chiefkan placed above eighteenth.

One of the most significant features of the quality wheat classes at the Hutchinson and Chicago shows in 1939 was the fact that the same sample of Tenmarq, grown by Clarence Fulton of Harper, Kan., placed first in both shows, altho somewhat different baking methods and score cards were used. The Hutchinson samples were baked at Kansas State College. The Chicago samples were baked in the W. E. Long Laboratories, Chicago, and the judging was done by different committees. This agreement

in placing the same sample first is a fine testimony to the accuracy of experimental milling and baking tests.

Several other local fairs in Kansas and Oklahoma plan to adopt the new utility basis of judging wheat samples exhibited this year.

The United States is not the only country in which samples of wheat at fairs and grain shows are now being judged on a utility or quality basis. This idea has been adopted in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and England. Dr. F. T. Wahlen, director of the Swiss Experimental Station for Agriculture at Zürich, writes that they established a class of milling quality wheats at the Swiss National Exhibition three years ago and that this class is being continued to demonstrate the difference between the very best foreign wheats and wheats grown in Switzerland.

This historical account of judging wheat on a quality basis shows that remarkable progress has been made since the turn of the century, when wheat at fairs and grain shows was judged mainly by looking at it, to the present time when at some of the leading grain exhibitions in this and other countries, wheats are placed according to their industrial values, as determined by chemical and physical tests and by experimental milling and baking tests.

When put on this basis, grain shows have real educational value and deserve the cooperation, interest and support of cereal chemists, members of the grain trade, millers and bakers.

Germination of Oats and Soybeans

JOSEPH E. BARNES, Botanist, Illinois Seed Laboratory, Springfield.

The most important item in germination is to secure proper temperatures. Oats require a constant temperature of around 68° F. for a period of six days. This is a temperature slightly lower than ordinary room temperature.

Soybeans do best at an alternating temperature of 70° F. to 85° F. using the same location as for oats for the 70° temperature for 16 hours of the day, then transferring to a position close to the stove or furnace for about 8 hours of the 85° F. temperature. Soybean tests should run for 8 days.

Material for substrata for seeds is next important. Canton flannel, absorbent paper toweling several layers thick, cotton batting not medicated, and clean sand are some of the materials that may be used as substrata for tests.

Seed tests are easier read and interpreted when spread out flat. Rag dolls may be used but there is too much chance for mechanical injury and breaking of sprouts to be practical.

Regardless of the substrata selected for use, it should have depth of about half an inch so that it will have moisture holding capacity. Place it in a shallow box or pan and moisten well but not to the extent that there is free water standing on the substrata. Next select

seeds at random from a well mixed representative sample of the lot of seed that is to be tested. A better average is secured if the tests are run in quadruplicate, 100 seeds each, thus the results will more nearly equal the average for the whole bulk lot.

After the seeds are in place, cover with a damp towel or cloth and leave them covered until they start to sprout, then remove the cover. It is advisable to interpret readings as strong, weak and dead. Strong sprouts are more likely to produce a plant under field conditions than are weak sprouts. A strong, healthy oat seedling should have well developed root and shoot at the end of six days. Soybeans that are healthy and strong will have a well developed root and the true leaves will start to emerge by the end of 8 days.

Do not consider broken sprouts or diseased seedlings as sprouts—they rarely reach maturity, many never appear above the surface of the soil.

Iowa Soybean Germination Tests

R. H. Porter, of the Iowa State College seed laboratory at Ames, urges testing of all soybean seed for germination.

Reports have come from adjoining states, particularly Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, that germination of soybeans is considerably below normal this year, Porter said. The tests at Ames indicate that germination of Iowa soybeans may not be quite as low.

Germination of 32 samples sent in to the laboratory by farmers averaged 82 per cent and ranged from 48 per cent to 90 per cent, Porter said.

Nineteen samples from seed companies averaged 90 per cent germination.

Six samples sent in from outside of Iowa had an average germination of only 74 per cent.

Orestan Alfalfa

Orestan is a new variety of alfalfa which is practically 100 per cent resistant to wilt.

Of 25 varieties of alfalfa gathered from all over the world and planted on badly wilt-infested land, it proved to be the only variety which has maintained practically a 100 per cent stand for a period of nine years.

A shy seed producer in most regions, it sets reasonable quantities of seed under Union County, Oregon, conditions. This new variety of alfalfa is not only resistant to wilt but has withstood temperatures of 20 below zero in the Malheur County plantings. There are now more than 100 acres grown for seed under Union County conditions.

High quality seed, free from noxious weeds, has been a major objective in this Union County development. All the fields of Ladak and Grimm alfalfa are field inspected for certification by a representative of the state college extension service.

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Feedstuffs

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants Exchange has decided to establish a futures market for trading in soybean meal for future delivery.

Zelienople, Pa.—A meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here Mar. 5 in Kaufman's Hotel, with Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station as the leading speaker, on "Quality in Feeds."

Gainesville, Fla.—The first nutrition school of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Florida was held Feb. 22 and 23. The school was directed by N. R. Mehrhof; and officers of the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n participated in the discussions.

Washington, D. C.—Trade practice rules for the sardine industry were promulgated Mar. 5 by the Federal Trade Commission. They include the sale and distribution of sardine oil meal, of which 100,000 tons is produced annually. Discriminatory prices are prohibited.

Chicago, Ill.—A huge dog show will be held Mar. 30 and 31 in the International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards. Entries are expected to exceed the number of 1,267 at the 1939 show. The International Kennel Club is providing competition for 114 different breeds.

Omaha, Neb.—A fine of \$50 was imposed on the O. A. Cooper Milling Co. in the U. S. District Court for a slight variation in the fiber content of wheat shorts shipped to the Blair Elevator Co. The buyer did not complain since an adjustment was made immediately. In many years of operation this is the first complaint by the government against this company.

Dried citrus peel and pulp replaced from 25 to 60 per cent of the corn in the rations, in two separate cattle feeding trials at the experiment station at Beeville, Tex. In each instance the groups fed the dried citrus pulp compared favorably in general condition, daily rate of gain, feed consumption per unit of gain, and dressing percentage with the corn-fed groups. In three of the four comparisons the dried pulp had a higher calculated net energy value than corn.

Richmond, Va.—Senate Bill 303, introduced Feb. 22, amends Section 1235 of the Code, relating to concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, so as to require manufacturers, importers, jobbers or sellers of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs to file with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration a confidential statement of the total tonnage of their registered feed sold in the State during the last preceding calendar year. House Bill 341 provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture, sale, advertising of and traffic in, certain dog food; to define adulterated, misbranded and unlabeled dog food, and to prohibit the manufacture and sale of and traffic in such dog food.

Soybean Feeds

By W. T. CRANDALL of Cornell.

Soybean meal is the ground soybean with nothing added or subtracted. This feed contains about 86% total digestible nutrients, 36% total protein and 17% fat. The ground soybeans make an excellent high protein feed for dairy cows. They are palatable and make a satisfactory substitute, pound for pound, for either linseed meal or cottonseed meal. Soybean meal may make up 20% to 25% of the dairy grain mixture.

Soybean oil meal is a by-product of the soybean oil industry and contains all of its original composition with the exception of its oil which is removed either by pressure or by a liquid solvent. All of the soybean oil meals are high in total digestible nutrients.

The more desirable meals are those resulting from the "hydraulic or expeller" pressure processes, because they contain a higher per cent of fat than is left in the "solvent process" meal. The composition of the pressure process or "old process" soybean oil meal runs about 44% total protein and 6% fat. On the other hand, the composition of the solvent or "new process" soybean oil meal is around 46% total protein and 1.5% fat. Soybean oil meal is equal to linseed and cottonseed meals in the dairy ration.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Spot Midds	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50	20.30	18.25
Nov. 25.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	23.10
Dec. 30.....	21.00	21.00	20.35	23.60
Jan. 6.....	21.50	21.50	20.80	23.90
Jan. 13.....	21.00	21.00	20.10	23.35
Jan. 20.....	21.00	21.00	20.00	22.60
Jan. 27.....	21.00	20.50	19.80	22.40
Feb. 3.....	20.50	19.50	19.55	21.35
Feb. 10.....	20.75	20.25	19.95	22.25
Feb. 17.....	21.50	21.50	21.00	23.50
Feb. 24.....	22.50	21.50	20.60	23.25
Mar. 2.....	21.50	20.75	19.70	23.30
Mar. 9.....	22.50	21.50	20.75	23.75

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 28.....	23.50	25.25	91	28.20
Nov. 25.....	23.20	25.50	100 1/4	34.20
Dec. 30.....	23.50	25.25	120 1/2	34.70
Jan. 6.....	23.90	25.75	117 1/2	34.70
Jan. 13.....	23.15	25.00	117	34.20
Jan. 20.....	23.10	24.15	112 3/4	31.50
Jan. 27.....	22.95	24.10	108 1/2	31.20
Feb. 3.....	22.65	23.40	104 3/4	31.20
Feb. 10.....	23.00	24.25	106 3/4	29.20
Feb. 17.....	23.80	25.10	108	29.20
Feb. 24.....	23.50	24.90	110 1/2	29.20
Mar. 2.....	23.00	24.40	113 3/4	29.20
Mar. 9.....	23.15	25.15	118 1/2	31.20

Feedstuffs Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	3,366	3,513	....	....
Boston	287	833	....	25
Chicago	28,038,000	24,430,000	82,563,000	66,352,000
Kansas City	3,525	5,475	22,050	25,950
Milwaukee	310	270	11,420	6,640
Minneapolis	....	....	30,400	2,600
Peoria	10,760	12,500	17,260	12,160

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40	49
Nov. 25.....	34.00	28.75	22.50	51 1/2
Dec. 30.....	35.00	30.00	23.50	58 1/4
Jan. 6.....	36.00	30.00	23.50	58 3/4
Jan. 13.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	59
Jan. 20.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	60
Jan. 27.....	37.00	30.00	23.50	59
Feb. 3.....	37.00	30.00	23.50	57
Feb. 10.....	37.00	29.00	23.50	58 5/8
Feb. 17.....	37.00	29.50	23.50	58
Feb. 24.....	37.00	30.25	23.50	58 1/4
Mar. 2.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	58 1/4
Mar. 9.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	58 3/4

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.

Thoughts on Soybean Meal

By R. E. SIMONSEN, Quimby, Ia., before
Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The coming of the soybean, and soybean oil meal were two of the best things that have happened to Iowa grain and feed merchants. With many acres taken out of production of oats and production of increased quantities of corn on fewer acres thru use of hybrid seed corn, a new crop was needed. Planting of soybeans has spread rapidly and Iowa has more acres devoted to soybeans today than to any other legume.

Grain dealers and feed merchants hold the key position in maintaining such control of soybeans. They sell the seed, handle the cash crop, and sell the meal.

Consider the possibilities in soybean meal, and estimate the amount that is needed in your trade territory.

Protein starvation among livestock is more general since the advent of the tractor than when farming was done with horse power. Horses required that a large acreage be devoted to hay and other roughage, and this roughage, and field gleanings, carried a higher percentage of protein and vitamins than our richer grain rations of today.

Protein starvation does not necessarily mean hunger. An animal may have its stomach full and still stand in need of certain elements, and the presence or absence of such elements will determine whether the animal will be healthy and productive or not. Put a pig in a dry feed lot, feed it only corn and water, and you will find it lives, but it makes little progress. Balance its ration by adding protein and you will find the same pig soon making normal gains of 1 to 1½ lbs. per day.

Soybean meal is an excellent protein supplement. It is available in large quantities. It is the only vegetable meal that contains all of the 10 essential amino acids that animals cannot synthesize in their bodies and must have for satisfactory growth.

One of these essential amino acids is cystine. But this becomes available to digestion only when cooked. Soybean processors cook the beans adequately in processing with temperatures of 140 to 150 degrees centigrade, or more.

Soybean meal is the only vegetable protein that will give faster gains on pigs with corn than will tankage. (See page 889 of Morrison's Feed & Feeding, which describes several feeding trials in which soybean meal produced slightly better gains than did tankage, in connection with corn.)

All classes of livestock will do better when a liberal portion of soybean meal is included in present good rations. Figuring that the average Iowa farm raises 150 hogs per year, keeps 50 head of cattle, and has a miscellaneous collection of horses, chickens and sheep, each farm is a market for about a carload of soybean meal annually. Figuring an average of a pound of soybean meal per hog daily for 180 days of its 200 days of life shows a market for 15 tons. The 50 head of cattle need at least a pound per day each on the average for 365 days, or a total of a little more than 9 tons. Give a little soybean meal to the other livestock and you find a market for 25 tons of soybean meal annually on the average Iowa farm.

It takes 40 acres of land to produce 1,000 bus. of beans, and 1,000 bus. of beans will produce 30 tons of soybean meal. If you check up on prices you will find soybean values correlate closely with the values of soybean meal.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Boston	363	176		
Chicago	2,488	1,734	1,724	237
Fort Worth	33		348	708
Kansas City	1,296	1,968		
St. Louis	96	24	192	48

In effect, this means that the farm can produce its own protein concentrate.

But the beans must be processed. Raw soybeans leave the cystine unavailable, and the excessive oil content before processing causes soft pork. Livestock can digest from 4 per cent to 5 per cent of fat in their rations, and this is about the proportion left in the meal by soybean mills using expellers or screw presses.

We will have no real overproduction of soybeans so long as farm animals are starving for good protein. But grain dealers and feed merchants must teach their customers to use this very excellent protein rich supplement. Their customers must come to realize that soybean meal makes firm fat, that a ton of soybean meal contains approximately 21 per cent more nutritive value than a ton of beans, and that the 1640 lbs. of soybean meal produced from a ton of soybeans contains all of the proteins and digestible nutrients originally in the beans.

Simplify and standardize the bean business in your locality to bring greater profit to your farmers and yourself. Use only yellow beans (Manchu and Illini are excellent varieties) and if they are to be used for hay, advise that they be planted thick. Planted a bit less thick for bean production they will give you a chance to buy more bushels in the fall without the complication of colors and mixtures. Yellow beans are good hay beans, as well as good producers of beans for sale.

Soybeans and bacterial inoculation are not natives of this continent, and bean seed should be inoculated every year. If the inoculation is left to live over in the soil it loses some of its power to add nitrogen to the soil and vigor to the plants that brings increased yields and bigger crops.

Your sales of inoculants should carry enough profit to pay for the labor of retailing soybean seed. About one bu. of beans in each 6 bus.

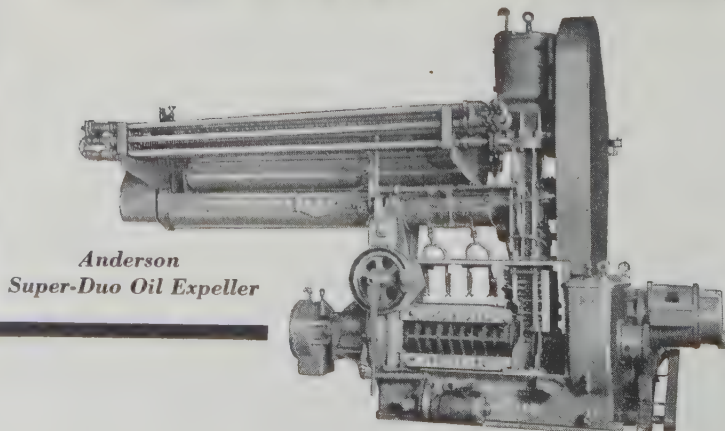
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harvested is needed for seed, and there is little competition in the sale of seed beans.

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Vitamin C to Correct Loss of Usable Calcium

It had been established that heating milk lowers slightly but definitely the utilization of the calcium and also destroys wholly or partially the vitamin C contained in the milk. It was not known but suggested that this destruction of vitamin C caused the lowered calcium utilization in milk which had been subjected to heat. It was in the attempt to test this suggestion further that experimental work was continued by B. W. Fairbanks and H. H. Mitchell with the aid of funds donated by the American Dry Milk Institute.

Results now available are important in that they suggest a method of combating the deleterious effect of pasteurization and desiccation on the value of milk solids as a source of calcium. In the presence of dietary vitamin C this effect may be wholly or in part removed, and the calcium of dried-milk solids may be as valuable in nutrition as that of fresh milk.

The results are important also in suggesting that animals able to synthesize vitamin C, including all of the various species of farm animals, may be better nourished when provided with a ration containing vitamin C than when fed a ration lacking this vitamin. Thus the favorable effects of fresh green forage, which is rich in vitamin C, for poultry and swine subsisting largely upon seeds and seed products, which are devoid of vitamin C, may be in part traceable to its content of ascorbic acid.

The experiments were performed with eight sets of three weanling rats, each set being of the same sex, very nearly the same weight, and generally from the same litter. One rat in each of the eight sets of three was sacrificed to determine the initial content of calcium. The other two were fed the two rations being compared. A low-calcium but otherwise adequate basal ration was fed in equal amounts to pair mates. The calcium supplement (dry skim milk, spray process, or raw liquid skim milk) was fed to provide 5 milligrams of calcium for each gram gain in body weight. Gains of pair mates were equalized by giving a sucrose solution to the slower growing animal, so that at the end of the feeding period, which ordinarily lasted from three to six weeks, the pair mates had attained approximately the same body weight. They were then killed with ether, the empty weight and the body length from nose to root of tail determined, and the carcasses frozen solid, ground, mixed thoroly and analyzed for calcium.

In one experiment the calcium supplement

for both pair mates was skim milk powder, but one rat received daily 3 milligrams of ascorbic acid while its mate received none. At the end of the experiment, of the six pairs surviving, five showed a higher percentage calcium content in the rat that received ascorbic acid, but only four pairs showed a higher absolute content of calcium in the ascorbic-acid rat. The average percentages of calcium were .689 for the control rats and .722 for the test rats receiving the vitamin supplement. For weight of calcium in milligrams the averages were 1,070 and 1,082 respectively. The estimates of stored calcium during the period of experimental feeding averaged 592 milligrams for the control rats and 628 milligrams for the test rats. While the differences between pair mates were not statistically significant, the probability of a fortuitous outcome ranging from .06 to .14, they are suggestive of a favorable effect of vitamin C on calcium utilization. This seems all the more conclusive since last year's experiment terminated similarly.

Consistent with this conclusion also were the results of the second experiment in which the calcium supplements were raw liquid skim milk and skim milk powder, all rats receiving 3 milli-

grams of ascorbic acid daily. The outcome of this comparison revealed no difference at all in the utilization of the two sources of calcium, contrasting sharply with the comparisons reported in the Forty-ninth Annual Report, in which no ascorbic acid was used. The results suggest that ascorbic acid (vitamin C) corrects any impairment in the availability of milk calcium brought about by the commercial drying of milk. Any food containing vitamin C would presumably have a similar favorable effect. Later experiments have not confirmed this viewpoint (1939).—Illinois Agri. Exp. Station.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during December and for 12 months ending December, 1939, and 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		12 mos. ending	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Hay*	6,997	3,156	48,348	18,954
Coconut cake†	3,766,371	11,387,200	111,707,227	85,512,733
Soybean cake†	1,730,000	2,616,991	25,229,089	26,270,330
Cottonseed cake†	2,680,454	1,374,540	9,995,445	6,590,866
Linseed cake†	....	1,940,000	9,649,091	15,566,300
All other cake†	288,032	2,034,934	22,246,015	17,882,774
Wheat fds.*	39,522	14,652	458,957	68,394
Beet pulp*	1,947	....	18,161	27,843
Tankage	3,691	2,861	64,855	28,493
Fish-scrap	7,557	4,176	49,377	32,922
	EXPORTS			
Hay	270	261	2,800	61,297
Cottonseed cake	....	....	894	27,077
Linseed cake	23,288	22,356	224,596	195,336
Other oil cake	30	800	6,149	16,416
Cottonseed meal	306	3,989	6,086	20,160
Linseed meal	268	778	10,870	9,003
Soybean oil-cake meal	7,951	....	46,457	....
Other oil-meal cake	353	5,692	6,596	60,684
Fish meal	24	107	335	1,431
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	897	1,028	10,859	10,356
Oyster shells	772	3,753	48,539	36,257
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	186	234	3,246	12,816
Other feed bran	308	958	17,220	25,491
Kafir, milo (bus.)	837	57,000	2,227	674,751
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				

Carotene and Vitamin A in Nutrition of Dairy Cattle

A series of studies by the department of dairy husbandry and department of agricultural and biological chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania show that the minimum carotene requirement of growing calves is eleven micrograms per day per pound body weight. This level of carotene intake was sufficient to maintain growth and to prevent the usual vitamin A deficiency symptoms. The adequacy of this amount of carotene, however, depends upon the source of supply of carotene. While it appears desirable that the intake should be considerably above this amount it was surprising to find that increases above that level did not result in marked improvement in growth rate.

The order of availability of carotene to calves from the various sources studied is as follows: 1. carotene concentrate; 2. alfalfa hay; 3. corn silage; 4. corn meal; 5. timothy hay; and 6. alfalfa molasses silage.


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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Medford, Mass.—C. E. Twombly has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue representing "Cankerine," a preparation for poultry, as being sure in action, a cure for canker in pigeons or poultry, and as being capable of removing a canker without bleeding or soreness.

Joplin, Mo.—C. A. Blair, trading as Farmco Chemicals has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that his preparation, "Farmco Poultry Tablets," is an effective or competent treatment to prevent or fight fowl cholera, diarrhea, flu, coccidiosis, roup, typhoid or blackhead; or to stop poultry losses, build healthy flocks or strengthen growing chicks.

Exceptionally good growth of chicks was obtained when 3 or 4 per cent of sardine, menhaden, or whitefish meal was combined with the soybean oil meal in a ration in which soybean oil meal furnished the majority of the protein. The sample of sardine oil meal used proved to be the best of the fish meals tried. The combination of dried skim milk was somewhat more valuable than the combination of either meat scraps or casein with the soybean oil meal in these rations, it is reported by the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

Jamaica, Ia.—Warren E. Lair, trading as Jamaica Milling Company, and Ralph D. Schultz and Arthur J. Reeder, who formerly were in business under the name Min-Ro-Lac Sales Company, in the sale of "Min-Ro-Lac," have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from the representation that use of this product will reduce or cut feeding costs one-half; is a remedy for infectious diseases of the digestive tract; will remove the blackhead or cholera hazard from turkey raising, and will cause the production of larger eggs or appreciably increase egg production.

Substitutions in Poultry Rations

Poultrymen can often change the kind and proportion of grains fed depending upon their price. In rations containing some milk, good quality soybean oil meal can replace as much as one-half of the animal proteins from meat scraps and fishmeal, but not all of them, according to R. T. Parkhurst of Massachusetts State College. The entire elimination of milk from the ration may, on the basis of experimental work, result in 10 to 15 fewer eggs per bird per year. It is questionable if it is usually worth-while to eliminate milk from either the laying or the breeding ration.

Depending upon their price and availability, ground wheat and 15 per cent of either wheat bran or wheat flour middlings can usually be interchanged in the mash part of a complete grain and mash laying and breeding ration. In general, the same is true of gray shorts and flour middlings, finely ground heavy oats and standard middlings; ground barley and ground oats, and ground corn and ground wheat. Ground corn or corn meal is somewhat deficient in manganese, and, when used in large proportions, tends to increase cannibalism as compared to ground oats.

There is almost as much difference within meat scraps, meat meals and fish meals as there is between them, and generally speaking they can be interchanged on a protein and vitamin G (riboflavin) content basis. Corn gluten meal and extracted peanut meal have given about as good results as soybean oil meals as sources of vegetable proteins.

In making substitutions or changes the supplementary value of the various ingredients should be appreciated, and the final considerations are the results obtained. These are difficult to anticipate.

Values of Protein Feeds for Chicks

By R. M. SHERWOOD, Chief, and J. R. COUCH, Poultry Husbandryman, Division of Poultry Husbandry, A. & M. College of Texas

In some experimental work protein feeds have been compared, using only one in each ration. In the experiments published in this bulletin, three protein feeds were used in each ration so that the comparison of one protein feed with another was made by means of feeding it with two others. The protein feeds compared were sardine meal, soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, dried skimmed milk, and meat and bone scraps.

Protein feeds contain various growth factors; some of the best known are the essential amino acids of the proteins, certain vitamins, and minerals. If the growth factors of one protein feed are adequately supplied by the other protein feeds furnished in the ration, the supplemental value of this feed will be less than if fed alone.

It has been shown by various workers that rations for growing chicks should contain 18 to 20 per cent protein for most rapid growth and efficient utilization of the feed during the first 8 to 12 weeks of age.

Roberts and Carrick, in a study of the amounts of protein supplements in rations for broilers, reported that the rate of growth increased as the level of protein was increased up to 20 per cent. Their ration which gave best results contained 10 per cent meat scraps, 10 per cent soybean oil meal, and 5 per cent dried milk.

Roberts and Carrick reported that there was apparently little difference in the relative feeding value of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk. Dried milk was slightly superior to dried whey when an equal amount of each was fed; but when each supplied an equal amount of protein, they produced practically the same rate of growth.

Dried milk, meat and bone scraps, meat meal, fish meals, cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal are the most commonly used protein supplements in chick rations. Many different combinations of these feeds have been used in tests with chicks and varying results have been reported. Prange, Carrick, and Hauge obtained optimum growth with meat and bone scraps and unsatisfactory growth with a commercial meat meal. They concluded that meat and bone scraps from various manufacturers did not give the same rate of growth and that nitrogen \times 6.25 is not an index of protein value. Johnson and Brazie fed a 14 per cent level of protein and reported that Alaska herring meal was superior to either of two meat scraps used. Asmundson and Biely (4) reported that chicks fed rations supplemented with salmon and pilchard meals weighed just as much at eight weeks as did chicks receiving an equal amount of protein from milk.

Ringrose and Morgan, in a study of the use of cottonseed meal in the chick starting ration, reported that cottonseed meal satisfactorily replaced meat scraps in all proportions used in their tests.

Ackerson and co-workers found that a mixture of meat scraps, fish meal, and dried buttermilk produced a higher mean net weight and greater average retention of nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus in chicks than did meat scraps fed as the sole protein concentrate.

Daniel and McCollum, in growth studies with rats, reported that the proteins of certain fish meals were superior to casein and also that the fish meals proved decidedly better than commercial tankages and meat meal.

It has been shown that the method of man-

ufacture and materials that make up a protein feed have a very definite effect on its feeding value. Ingvaldsen found that putrefaction lowered the tyrosine, tryptophane and cystine content of fish meals and should be avoided in



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the preparation of such products for feeding purposes, since these amino acids are essential to the diet. He also reported that temperatures higher than 190° C. cause a diminution in arginine and cystine and therefore should be avoided in the preparation of meals. Maynard and co-workers, in growth experiments with rats, reported that vacuum-dried white fish meal was superior to steam-dried menhaden meal and that the latter was superior to flame-dried menhaden as regards protein efficiency for growth. Schneider, in nitrogen balance studies with rats, ranked these meals in the same order as did Maynard. Maynard found further that the vacuum-dried white fish meal was a good source of vitamin A while the other two meals were devoid of this factor, and also reported that the protein of vacuum-dried haddock meal was superior to flame-dried haddock meal in both digestibility and biological value determinations. Morgan showed that the protein of cereals subjected to dry heat or toasting at approximately 200° C. for 45 minutes was not well utilized for growth. Morgan and Kern, working with beef, said that the protein was subject to a heat injury, which increased in severity with the length of exposure and the height of the temperature reached.

Record and co-workers, in studies with chicks, reported that the fish meals used in their experiments varied widely in their nutritive value. This they attributed to a difference in the biological value of the meals, a difference in amount of the vitamin G complex, and the use of different drying temperatures in the process of manufacture. They found that some of the vitamin G complex was removed during the process of manufacture, that the protein of vacuum-dried haddock was superior to that of flame-dried haddock, and that the fish meal proteins were significantly better than the meat scrap proteins for promoting growth in chicks.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL AS A SUPPLEMENT.—It was the plan of these experiments to test soybean oil meal against other protein feeds in chick rations. In all cases, as in the experiments already reported, two other protein feeds were used.

In the comparison of soybean oil meal with cottonseed meal the data are not consistent. The results seem to indicate that the supplementary action of these feeds is controlled somewhat by the protein feeds which they are supplementing. For example, soybean oil meal produced larger gains in live weight in the pullets with very little difference in the cockerels, required less feed per unit of gain in experiment 25, and gave a higher mortality than did cottonseed meal, with the exception of experiment 42, in which these feeds were used to supplement dried skimmed milk and meat and bone scraps.

There was very little difference in the results produced by soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal when these feeds were supplementing dried skimmed milk and sardine meal, except that a smaller percentage of the chicks died in the groups receiving soybean oil meal, with the exception of experiment 42, where there was no difference. When these two feeds were used to supplement sardine meal and meat and bone scraps, 16.7 per cent of the chicks died in the groups receiving soybean oil meal and only 2.1 per cent of those in the cottonseed meal groups died. The mortality in the first case is excessive.

Again it probably is not desirable to use meat and bone scraps and sardine meal in the amounts used in these tests in the same ration for chicks; but if these two feeds are used in the same ration, cottonseed meal is a much more desirable supplement to them than is soybean oil meal.

Soybean oil meal did not produce as rapid gains in live weight as did dried skimmed milk when these feeds were used as supplements to sardine meal and cottonseed meal. There

was very little difference in the grams of feed required to produce a gram of gain in experiments 24 and 25, but in experiments 41 and 42 the groups receiving dried skimmed milk required almost one-half of a gram less feed to produce a gram of gain than did the soybean oil meal groups. The results on the percentage of chicks that died in these two groups are conflicting. In experiments 24 and 25, there was a higher mortality in the dried skimmed milk groups, while in experiments 41 and 42 there was a higher mortality in the soybean oil meal groups. From the data available it is impossible to explain this inconsistency.

BONE SCRAPS.—When soybean oil meal and meat and bone scraps were fed as supplements to dried skimmed milk and cottonseed meal, the meat and bone scraps produced larger gains in live weight in both cockerels and pullets, with the exception of experiment 41, than did soybean oil meal. The soybean oil meal groups required a smaller amount of feed to produce a gram of gain than did the groups receiving meat and bone scraps, with the exception of experiment 24. The mortality in these groups was low and the difference probably could not be attributed to either of the two feeds under comparison.

SARDINE MEAL.—When soybean oil meal and meat and bone scraps were fed with sardine meal and cottonseed meal, the soybean oil meal produced much larger gains in live weight in the cockerels than did meat and bone scraps. The average gains in live weight of these two groups were 1158.6 and 1018.2 grams, respectively. In comparing the group fed soybean oil meal and that fed meat and bone scraps, there was practically no difference in the gains in live weight of the pullets and in the grams of feed required to produce a gram of gain. There was no difference in the percentage of chicks that died between the groups receiving soybean oil meal and those receiving meat and bone scraps when these feeds were supplementing sardine meal and cottonseed meal.

From the data given above, it may be noted that soybean oil meal is satisfactory as compared with cottonseed meal and meat and bone scraps in chick rations. It may well be used to replace either of these feeds provided the ration contains either dried milk or vacuum-dried sardine meal.—Bull. 569, Texas Agr. Exp. Station.

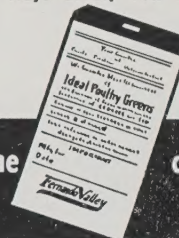
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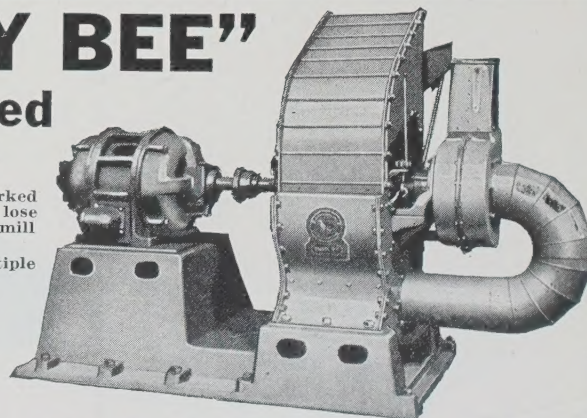
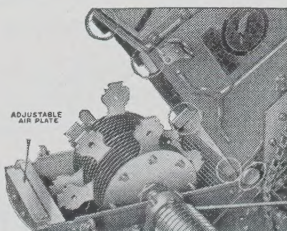
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Some Essential Constituents of Poultry Feeds

By R. V. BOUCHER, Pennsylvania State College, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

[Continued from page 181]

ANTI-DERMATOSIS VITAMIN.—Another member of the old water-soluble vitamin B-complex which is becoming recognized as important in poultry nutrition is the vitamin which prevents a dermatitis type of lesion in the chick. It has been called a different name by almost every worker in the field and still no entirely satisfactory designation has been chosen. Among the most commonly used names are: chick anti-pellagra vitamin, chick anti-dermatitis vitamin, filtrate factor, vitamin B² and chick anti-dermatosis vitamin. For the purpose of this discussion let us use anti-dermatosis vitamin.

The chemical composition of this vitamin has been tentatively established as pantothenic acid. This was reported only last April at the Baltimore meeting of the American Chemical Society. Like riboflavin it is strongly growth-promoting and the two also occur in many of the same foodstuffs.

An inadequate intake of the anti-dermatosis vitamin in chicks results in dermatitis of the feet and shanks and incrustations around the mandible and eyes. At the same time the rate of growth will be depressed. It has also been suggested that the anti-dermatosis vitamin is necessary for hatchability and that the supply in the newly hatched chick depends upon the diet of the hen. It has not been shown that mammals require this factor. Among the best sources of this material are peanut meal, molasses, soybean oil meal, rice bran, alfalfa and yeast.

Practical storage studies have not been carried out on this vitamin as yet, but from a consideration of its chemical and physical properties, it does not appear probable that serious losses would be likely to occur during storage.

A NEW VITAMIN.—Investigators at the California, Cornell and Wisconsin stations have recently reported a new vitamin required by chickens. If it is deficient in chick rations growth will be retarded. If it is deficient in rations for breeding hens, hatchability will be reduced. The new factor has not yet received a name, but further work will probably show that it is a member of the old vitamin B complex. It is reported that milk products and alfalfa are good sources, while bran and middlings are fair sources and corn a poor source of this vitamin. A deficiency is not likely to be encountered in practical poultry feeds of good quality and it is too early for anything to be known regarding stability during storage.

VITAMIN K, a fat-soluble, anti-hemorrhagic vitamin, was discovered independently by scientists at the California Agricultural Experiment Station and in Denmark. The presence of vitamin K is necessary in the blood stream of the chick in order to permit normal functioning of the blood-clotting mechanism. In its absence a bird may bleed severely from the slightest injury. Vitamin K is stable to heat and light and is widely distributed in feedstuffs; hog liver, hemp seed and alfalfa are outstanding sources. The chick is the only animal thus far known that requires vitamin K, and deficiencies are not known to occur outside the laboratory.

THE ANTI-GIZZARD EROSION FACTOR is another vitamin known only to be required by the chick. Most of the work on this vitamin has been done at California and Wisconsin universities, and by Swift & Co. in co-operation with Northwestern University. Since many of the results thus far do not agree and since, when the deficiency does rarely occur in the field, it is not serious (it apparently does not interfere with growth), detailed dis-

cussion had best be deferred until more information is available.

It is unknown whether or not either vitamin K or the anti-gizzard erosion factor are lost during storage, but since neither deficiency is a serious problem in poultry production at the present time, it is not of immediate practical importance to the feed industry.

Cereals in Turkey Rations

Trials extending over four years, involving a total of 19 lots of young turkeys, were conducted by the South Dakota Experiment Station to compare the relative efficiency of corn, wheat, oats, and barley when each was used as the principal grain in the starting, growing and finishing rations of turkeys. There was no appreciable difference in the rate of growth or rate of mortality when any one of these grains was used in the growing and finishing rations.

On the basis of the feed required per unit of gain during the growing period, wheat, barley and oats had values of 99, 98, and 89.3, respectively, as compared with corn at 100. Similar tests with finishing rations indicated values of 101, 87.7, and 96.2 for wheat, barley, and oats, respectively. Turkeys produced on the wheat, barley, or oats rations graded equally as high, showed more uniform carcass color, and were preferred by the graders as compared with the corn-fed lots.

Coarse Superior to Fine Grit

Three lots of chicks were fed in a like manner, except that lot 1 received 1 per cent of chick-size granite grit; lot 2, 1 per cent of fine granite waste; and lot 3, no grit. There was little difference between the groups in rate of growth or efficiency of feed utilization to four weeks of age. Beyond this age the feeding of grit increased the efficiency of feed utilization.

The fine granite waste was not detrimental to chick growth during the initial 16-week period. However, histological examination of the intestinal tract at intervals revealed that rather extensive damage to the inner lining of all organs was caused by this fine grit.

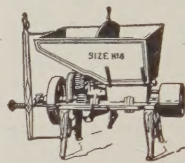
Pullets from these respective groups carried in individual cages for a period of 31 weeks indicated that the fine grit had a cumulative detrimental effect reflected in lower egg produc-

tion and a higher feed requirement per dozen eggs produced than for the group receiving no grit, which, in turn, was excelled by the birds receiving coarse grit.—Circular 56, New Hampshire Exp. Station.

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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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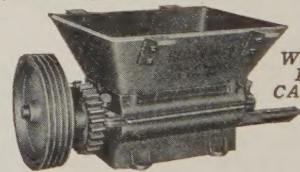


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Soliciting Funds for Poultry Planning Com'ite

The Poultry Planning Com'ite recommends that for the first two years' operation a minimum of \$50,000 per year be raised by popular subscription; that a minimum of \$30,000 be assured before the National Board shall begin work.

The chairman of the Planning Com'ite is D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.; sec'y H. A. Bittenbender, Cleveland, O., and treas. Lloyd S. Tenny, Chicago.

The tentative program is to work co-operatively with existing local, state, regional and national organizations now doing consumer work and to stimulate the extension of this work in areas not now organized; correlate ideas and work, for improvement of the general quality and care of poultry and poultry products, working with local, state, regional and nationally organized groups for this purpose; prepare pamphlets and bulletins for local, state and national use; test and develop recipes in laboratory kitchen; prepare recipes and menus for food editors; develop cooking schools; conduct demonstrations before butchers, bakers, etc.; develop merchandising tieups and similar service with grocers, meat retailers, bakers, etc.; develop sales promotion ideas for the industry; contact federal, state and private experiment station departments; develop and maintain a working library of poultry and egg information; co-operate with existing agencies to develop better statistical information relative to product consumption and new standards; set up a speakers' bureau and provide material for speeches; prepare feature articles for magazines and other publicity outlets; make contact with radio stations and furnish material for their use; prepare news stories for release as indicated by conditions; consider plans for the advertising of poultry and poultry products; develop a monthly bulletin which will be helpful in keeping all interested parties advised of work done and will disseminate useful information to all parts of the country, thus fostering efficient consumer educational activities.

To Keep Trouble Out of Grinder

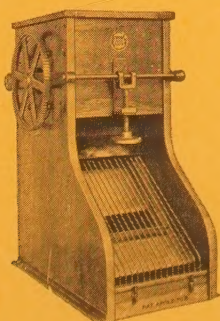
The feeder for grinding mills shown in the engraving herewith is more than a feeder. It has scalping bars that keep out sticks and lumps of frozen grain and other coarse refuse. It has a built in magnetic separator to prevent foreign metal from getting into the mill.

These three functions are combined in one machine occupying a small amount of space.

The feeder is adjustable while in operation, and gives a steady, uniform flow of grain to the grinder, permitting it to operate economically at maximum capacity.

As the grist slides down over the sloping bars this grate scalp off the larger pieces of refuse while the material that drops thru between the bars passes over a magnetic separator, built in. Passing over the magnetic plate the stream is spread out evenly adding to the efficiency of the magnet.

This machine has been approved by the in-



Feeder, Scalper, Separator

surance underwriters. Additional information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturer, the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Vitamin Needs of Horses

By W. E. KRAUSS of Ohio Exp. Station.

Accurate data regarding the vitamin needs of horses are sadly lacking. In Maynard's "Animal Nutrition," published in 1937, this statement appears: "Practically nothing is known regarding the vitamin requirements of the horse for any purpose."

Shifting lameness and other forms of unsoundness in horses have been known for some time to be associated with nutritional disturbances. Excessive amounts of phosphorus, and unfavorable calcium: phosphorus ratios have been shown to be involved in such conditions. Unlike the conditions that apply to swine, vitamin D has not been demonstrated to be effective in overcoming these unfavorable calcium:

phosphorus ratios. In the Philippines, where sunshine is abundant, some type of "rheumatic disease" has been observed in as high as 60 per cent of the horses at one army post. Mitchell believes that vitamin A is important in this connection. His conclusion is based on recent work on the relationship between vitamin A deficiency and degeneration of the sciatic and femoral nerves in rats and calves, since it has been observed that similar degeneration accompanies "rheumatic disease." The general opinion of writers in this field seems to be, without extensive experimental data, that the many unsoundnesses and lamenesses of horses are in the main but local manifestations of one general disease which is of nutritional origin. Mineral deficiencies or imbalance play an important part, but nerve degeneration through vitamin A deficiency is, in the opinion of some, the chief offender. One cannot lose sight of some Swedish and Japanese work, however, which indicates that horses require in the ration certain members of the B-complex contained in yeast or rice polishings.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32

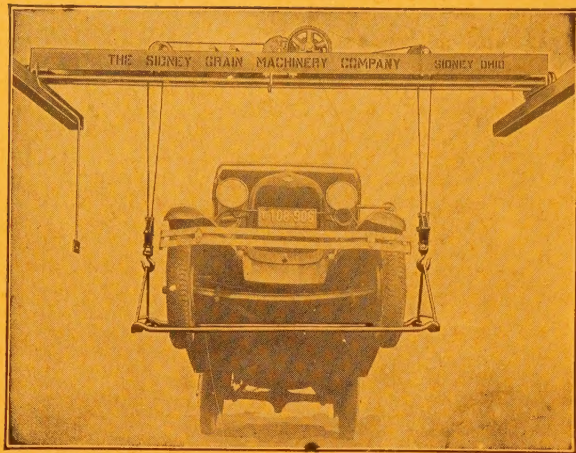
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32 lbs. per bushel — OATS

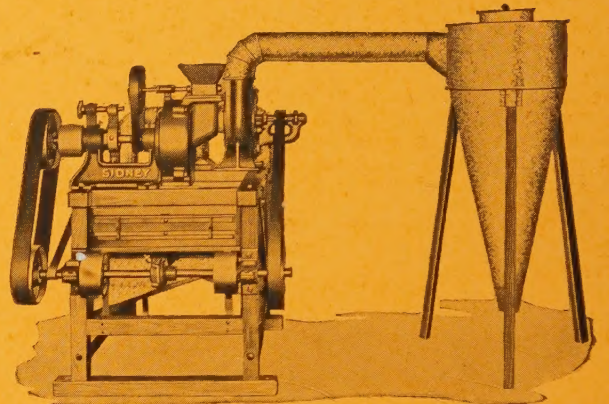
bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00
650	20.31	660	20.63	670	20.94	680	21.26	690	21.58
700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.13
750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69
800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.63	830	25.94	840	26.26
850	26.58	860	26.89	870	27.21	880	27.52	890	27.84
900	28.13	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38
950	29.69	960	29.99	970	30.31	980	30.63	990	30.94
1000	31.26	1010	31.58	1020	31.89	1030	32.21	1040	32.52
1050	32.84	1060	33.15	1070	33.47	1080	33.78	1090	34.10
1100	34.41	1110	34.72	1120	35.04	1130	35.35	1140	35.67
1150	35.98	1160	36.29	1170	36.61	1180	36.92	1190	37.24
1200	37.55	1210	37.86	1220	38.18	1230	38.49	1240	38.81
1250	39.12	1260	39.43	1270	39.75	1280	40.06	1290	40.38
1300	40.69	1310	41.00	1320	41.32	1330	41.63	1340	41.95
1350	42.26	1360	42.57	1370	42.89	1380	43.20	1390	43.52
1400	43.84	1410	44.15	1420	44.47	1430	44.78	1440	45.10
1450	45.41	1460	45.72	1470	46.04	1480	46.35	1490	46.67
1500	46.98	1510	47.30	1520	47.61	1530	47.93	1540	48.24
1550	48.56	1560	48.87	1570	49.19	1580	49.50	1590	49.82
1600	50.13	1610	50.44	1620	50.76	1630	51.07	1640	51.39
1650	51.70	1660	52.01	1670	52.33	1680	52.64	1690	52.96
1700	53.27	1710	53.58	1720	53.90	1730	54.21	1740	54.53
1750	54.84	1760	55.15	1770	55.47	1780	55.78	1790	56.10
1800	56.41	1810	56.72	1820	57.04	1830	57.35	1840	57.67
1850	57.98	1860	58.30	1870	58.61	1880	58.93	1890	59.24
1900	59.56	1910	59.87	1920	60.19	1930	60.50	1940	60.82
1950	61.13	1960	61.44	1970	61.76	1980	62.07	1990	62.39
2000	62.70	2010	63.01	2020	63.33	2030	63.64	2040	63.96
2050	64.27	2060	64.59	2070	64.90	2080	65.22	2090	65.53
2100	65.85	2110	66.16	2120	66.48	2130	66.79	2140	67.11
2150	67.42	2160	67.73	2170	68.05	2180	68.36	2190	68.68
2200	68.99	2210	69.31	2220	69.62	2230	69.94	2240	70.25
2250	70.57	2260	70.88	2270	71.20	2280	71.51	2290	71.83
2300	72.14	2310	72.45	2320	72.77	2330	73.08	2340	73.40
2350	73.71	2360	74.02	2370	74.34	2380	74.65	2390	74.97
2400	75.28	2410	75.59	2420	75.91	2430	76.22	2440	76.54
2450	76.85	2460	77.16	2470	77.48	2480	77.79	2490	78.11
2500	78.42	2510	78.73	2520	79.05	2530	79.36	2540	79.68
2550	79.99	2560	80.31	2570	80.62	2580	80.94	2590	81.25
2600	81.56	2610	81.88	2620	82.19	2630	82.51	2640	82.82
2650	83.14	2660	83.45	2670	83.77	2680	84.08	2690	84.40
2700	84.71	2710	85.02	2720	85.34	2730	85.65	2740	85.97
2750	86.28	2760	86.59	2770	86.91	2780	87.22	2790	87.54
2800	87.85	2810	88.16	2820	88.48	2830	88.79	2840	89.11
2850	89.42	2860	89.73	2870	90.05	2880	90.36	2890	90.68
2900	90.99	2910	91.31	2920	91.62	2930	91.94	2940	92.25
2950	92.56	2960	92.88	2970	93.19	2980	93.51	2990	93.82
3000	94.14	3010	94.45	3020	94.77	3030	95.08	3040	95.40
3050	95.71	3060	96.02	3070	96.34	3080	96.65	3090	96.97
3100	97.28	3110	97.59	3120	97.91	3130	98.22	3140	98.54
3150	98.85	3160	99.16	3170	99.48	3180	99.79	3190	100.11
3200	100.42	3210	100.73	3220	101.05	3230	101.36	3240	101.68
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3350	105.14	3360	105.45	3370	105.77	3380	106.08	3390	106.40
3400	106.71	3410	107.02	3420	107.34	3430	107.65	3440	107.97
3450	108.28	3460	108.59	3470	108.91	3480	109.22	3490	109.54
3500	109.85	3510	110.16	3520	110.48	3530	110.79	3540	111.11
3550	111.42	3560	111.73	3570	112.05	3580	112.36	3590	112.68
3600	112.99	3610	113.31	3620	113.62	3630	113.94	3640	114.25
3650	114.56	3660	114.88	3670	115.19	3680	115.51	3690	115.82
3700	116.14	3710	116.45	3720	116.77	3730	117.08	3740	117.40
3750	117.71	3760	118.02	3770	118.34	3780	118.65	3790	118.97
3800	119.28	3810	119.59	3820	119.91	3830	120.22	3840	120.54
3850	120.85	3860	121.16	3870	121.48	3880	121.79	3890	122.11
3900	122.42	3910	122.73	3920	123.05	3930	123.36	3940	123.68
3950	123.99	3960	124.31	3970	124.62	3980	124.94	3990	125.25
4000	125.56	4010	125.88	4020	126.19	4030	126.51	4040	126.82
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4100	128.71	4110	129.02	4120	129.34	4130	129.65	4140	129.97
4150	130.28	4160	130.59	4170	130.91	4180	131.22	4190	131.54
4200	131.85	4210	132.16	4220	132.48	4230	132.79	4240	133.11
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4300	135.99	4310	136.31	4320	136.62	4330	136.94	4340	137.25
4350	137.56	4360	137.88	4370	138.19	4380	138.51	4390	138.82
4400	139.14	4410	139.45	4420	139.77	4430	140.08	4440	140.40
4450	141.28	4460	141.59	4470	141.91	4480	142.22	4490	142.54
4500	143.85	4510	144.16	4520	144.48	4530	144.79	4540	145.11
4550	146.42	4560	146.73	4570	147.05	4580	147.36	4590	147.68
4600	149.25	4610	149.56	4620	149.87	4630	150.19	4640	150.50
4650	152.14	4660	152.45	4670	152.77	4680	153.08	4690	153.40
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4850	166.28	4860	166.59	4870	166.91	4880	167.22	4890	167.54
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4950	174.28	4960	174.59	4970	174.91	4980	175.22	4990	175.54
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5050	182.71	5060	183.02	5070	183.34	5080	183.65	5090	183.97
5100	187.14	5110	187.45	5120	187.77	5130	188.08	5140	188.40
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5200	195.42	5210	195.73	5220	196.05	5230	196.36	5240	196.68
5250	199.28	5260	199.59	5270	199.91	5280	200.22	5290	200.54
5300	203.14	5310	203.45	5320	203.77	5330	204.08	5340	204.40
5350	207.28	5360	207.59	5370	207.91	5380	208.22	5390	208.54
5400	211.42	5410	211.73	5420	212.05	5430	212.36	5440	212.68
5450	215.56	5460	215.88	5470	216.19	5480	216.51	5490	216.82
5500	219.71	5510	220.02	5520	220.34	5530	220.65	5540	220.97
5550	223.85	5560	224.16	5570	224.48	5580	224.79	5590	225.11
5600	227.99	5610	228.31	5620	228.62	5630	228.94	5640	229.25
5650	232.14	5660	232.45	5670	232.77	5680	233.08	5690	233.40
5700	236.28	5710	236.59	5720	236.91	5730	237.22	5740	237.54
5750	240.42	5760	240.73	5770	241.05	5780	241.36	5790	241.68
5800	244.56	5810	244.88	5820	245.19	5830	245.51	5840	245.82
5850	248.71	5860	249.02	5870	249.34	5880	249.65	5890	249.97
5900	252.85	5910	253.16	5920	253.48	5930	253.79	5940	254.11
5950	256.99	5960	257.31	5970	257.62	5980	257.94	5990	258.25
6000	261.14	6010	261.45	6020	261.77	6030	262.08	6040	262.40
6050	265.28	6060	265.59	6070	265.91	6080	266.22	6090	266.54
6100	269.42	6110	269.73	6120	270.05	6130	270.36	6140	270.68
6150	273.56	6160	273.88	6170	274.19	6180	274.51	6190	274.82
6200	277.71	6210	278.02	6220	278.34	6230	278.65	6240	278.97
6250	281.85	6260	282.16	6270	282.48	6280	282.79	6290	283.11
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6350	289.71	6360	290.02	6370	290.34	6380	290.65	6390	290.97
6400	293.85	6410	294.16	6420	294.48	6430	294.79	6440	295.11
6450	297.99	6460	298.31	6470	298.62	6480	298.94	6490	299.25
6500	30								

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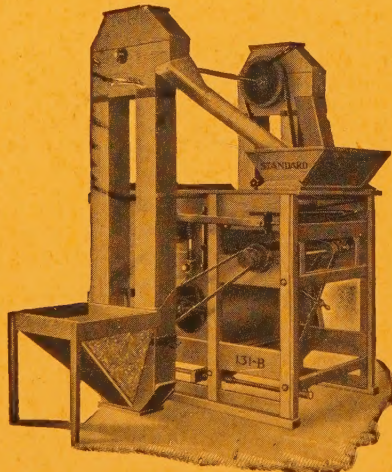
Grain Elevator Equipment



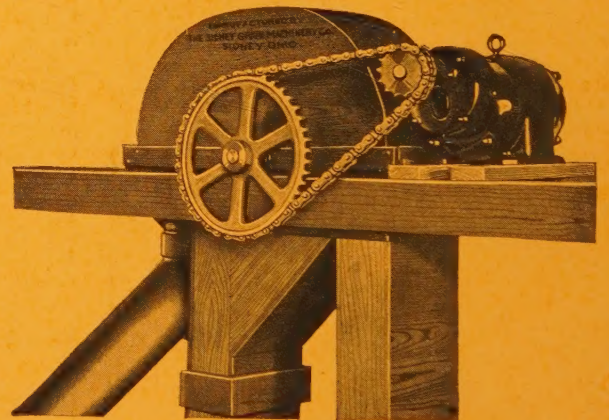
Sidney Overhead Truck Dump



Sidney Corn Cracker & Grader



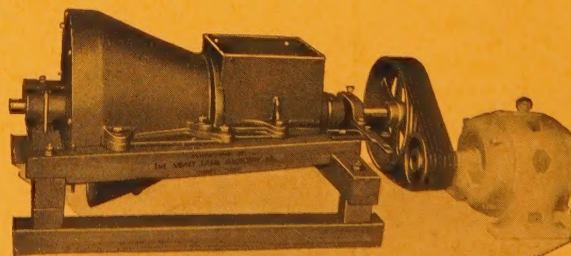
Standard Cleaners
Grain—Bean—Seed



Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer

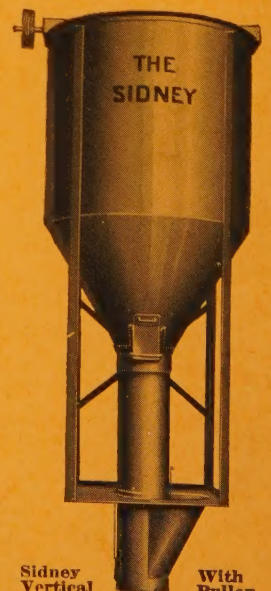


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Our engineers, thoroughly experienced in the needs of grain elevator and feed mill operators, are ready and willing at all times to consult with you regarding your equipment requirements. This obligates you in no way.

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